Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,793. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GUESSING ON RESULTS

Headquarters Democrats Sure of the State by Over 15,000.

STATE DEMOCRACY FIGURES ON FUSION

Leaders Would Give That Ticket 20,000 Plurality—Tammany, on the Other Hand, Sure of Victory with Big Returns.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont arrived in this city last night to vote the Democratic ticket to-day.

He went to the Hoffman House, where he will remain until after he has cast his ballot. He will probably return to Washington to-night.

So far as the Democratic State Headquarters, at 27 Madison Avenue, is concerned, the canvass was practically finished Saturday. Chairman Hinkley remained in Poughkeepsie yesterday.

John A. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was in charge at headquarters yesterday, and will be until the fight is over to-night.

Calvin J. Huson, clerk of the State Committee, went to his home, in Penn Yan, to vote, and will not return before Wednesday.

The general opinion at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday was that the Democratic State ticket would win by from 15,000 to 25,000 plurality.

Chairman Mason said last night: "Politically, things are different this year compared with last. In local affairs all elements of factional opposition to the Democratic ticket were then united, but this Fall we find one element, notably the German element, is with us for the State ticket, and even the seceders from the German-American Reform Union occasioned by local issues are going to vote the Democratic State ticket. Then, again, we have the advantage of having our State ticket in three columns of the official ballot, and practically in still another column allotted to the New-York State Democracy, which will support our State ticket. It is fair to presume that a large percentage of the Steckler vote in the Independent County Organization ticket column will also vote our State ticket, which adds another positive advantage to our cause. Everything seems to be operating our way for triumphant success."

STATE DEMOCRACY FIGURES.

Estimated that the Fusion Ticket Will Win by 20,000 Votes.

The members of the State Democracy left their headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, early last night in order to make final arrangements before election in their local districts. So far as the campaign was concerned, it ended Saturday night, but yesterday a few of the loose ends were gathered up, and the late afternoon was devoted to "figuring" and an interchange of opinions.

A final compilation of figures was made early in the evening, in each instance taking the smallest and least advantageous estimates, and from this a plurality of 20,000 votes was shown for the fusion ticket. The figuring was done by Maurice J. Power, who announced that the votes would be cast as follows:

"There will be a total vote of 260,000. Of this the fusion ticket will receive 125,000—from the Republicans, 90,000; from the State Democracy, 25,000, and from independents, 10,000. This will be enough to elect our ticket.

"Tammany's ticket will receive 105,000 votes, of which 25,000 will be cast by 'Garoos' and men, who, though not Tammany men, will on this occasion vote with it.

"The other organizations will cast 30,000 votes—the Stecklerites 10,000, and the remaining 20,000 will be about evenly divided between the Socialists, 'Goo Goos,' and Prohibitionists, although the 'Goo Goos' may cast more than a third of them.

"This is a fair estimate of what the day will produce, and leave a sufficient leeway for a satisfactory success with our ticket."

Corporation Counsel Scott said that he was well satisfied with the outlook for the ticket, and that it would undoubtedly be elected.

Thomas Costigan said: "They cannot beat us. We are in good shape, and will poll a splendid vote. There is no reason that I know of why any one should refrain from voting the fusion ticket because he thinks its chances are slim. Its chances look better to-night than that of the combination did this night last year, although no such campaign as last year's has been made. The campaign has not been so noisy, but it has been just as complete, and will prove just as satisfactory."

Other leaders who were present agree with Messrs. Power, Scott, and Costigan.

Arrangements were made by the State Democracy last night to have instructors at every polling place during the day, and watchers during the canvassing of the votes.

It was said at headquarters that the State Democracy had received no money from the Committee of Fifty for campaign expenses, and had spent in all but $10,000. Most of the money was spent by the candidates in their individual interests and for local purposes.

THE TIGER SNIFFS VICTORY.

Wigwam Managers Talk Confidently About a Big Plurality.

The Tiger was an enormously conceited beast last night. He strutted about as though he had not been vigorously whipped last year. He howled out that the German-American was with him this year and that upon that account he could whip all the beasts in the political forest.

His own training in the fray does not warrant the belief that as a single belligerent he could make much of a fight. If he is correct about his ally—the German-American and the small shopkeeper—he is undoubtedly right in his howling.

Dr. John Friederich, President of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, called at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon to say there was no doubt that the German-Americans were almost wholly in favor of the Tammany ticket simply because it was in opposition to the organizations which were a party to the fusion ticket on excise matters.

John C. Sheenan did not leave Tammany Hall until after 6 o'clock last night. The

Continued on Page 2.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC

Party Leaders Expect to Carry New-York and Elect Twenty-Six of the Fifty Members of the State Senate.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—A conference of Democrats was held here to-day. Reports were received from the different counties of the State.

The estimated majorities of the eleven counties which are placed in the Democratic column are 73,000. The estimated majorities in the Republican counties are 52,000.

The final estimate of the Democratic State Committee is 18,000 plurality for the State ticket and 26 of the 50 Senators.

LODGED ON NIAGARA FALLS

The Body of a Suicide Stopped Just Before Crossing the Cascade and Held in View of the Spectators.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—James Hodges of Philadelphia, who said that he was connected with the Fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania, committed suicide this afternoon by jumping from near the centre of the Bath Island bridge into the rapids.

The man had been in the vicinity of the river for an hour, and when he appeared the hackman solicited him to take a ride. This was near the Bath Island bridge, and Hodges pointed to the rapids, and told the hackman that there was his bed. He said that a man from Buffalo whom he knew went into the rapids there, and he wanted to do the same. The hackman reported the alleged intentions of the stranger to Reservation Officer Jacob J. Anthony, who is stationed at the entrance to the park, and Mr. Anthony immediately arrested him and told him what he had heard. Hodges laughed heartily, and stated that he was joking with the hackman. He said that he would not think seriously of taking such a rash step, and he was not drunk and appeared to be perfectly rational.

The stranger walked to the middle of the bridge, and suddenly, without removing any clothing, stepped one foot on the rail and dived beneath. The onlookers were powerless to stop him, and watched him as he was carried along by the rushing water over the last reef between the bridge and the falls, and then suddenly the body stopped and is lodged there just below Every Rock and just above Chapin Island, in plain view from the shore at this writing. In years past such a lodgment would have been impossible, but the water is very low there now. It seems likely that the body will be carried over the falls before morning.

The suicide told Hack Driver Muldoon that he was sixty-four years old, and he also said that he had been stopping at the Hotel Imperial for two or three days, but there is no such name on the register, and the hotel people know nothing about such a man. He wore a dark-blue Grand Army of the Republic coat, dark trousers, and a short crop of gray whiskers. His clothing was rather shabby, and it is not probable that he patronized a first-class hotel if he has been stopping here.

FATAL COLLISION IN BROOKLYN

Railroad Engine Annihilated a Brewery Truck, Killing the Driver—A Man Fatally Injured—Dead Man Blamed.

A through train on the Long Island Railroad ran into a brewery truck at Atlantic Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, smashed it to splinters, killed the driver, fatally injured an unknown man, and slightly injured a woman who was waiting for a rapid-transit train.

The truck belonged to the New-York and Brooklyn Brewing Company of Lorimer and Scholes Streets, and was driven by Bernard Callahan, forty years old. He also had on the truck a man whose identity is not known. There were also many empty beer kegs.

Callahan was driving recklessly, it is said, as the horses were seen to run from one side of the street to the other.

When Atlantic Avenue was reached, train No. 114 of the Long Island Railroad came thundering along, and instead of Callahan's pulling up, he is said to have lashed the horses and attempted to cross the tracks in front of the approaching train.

Just as the truck got across the tracks, the locomotive struck it squarely and demolished it. The empty kegs were scattered in every direction, and the driver and the unknown man were thrown to the ground.

An ambulance was summoned, and upon its arrival the surgeon found Callahan dead. He had no marks on his body. The unknown man was found under the wreck of the truck. His skull was fractured, and he was also suffering from internal injuries. He was taken to the St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said that he could not recover.

At the time of the accident, Mrs. A. Peterson of 1,053 Park Place, Brooklyn, was on the platform waiting for a rapid-transit train. She was struck by a piece of the broken truck and had her ankle sprained, and was taken home in a coach.

The engineer of the train, William Carson, and the conductor, John Benner, will be placed under arrest to-day.

Persons who witnessed the accident exonerate from all blame the engineer.

The Katahdin Made but 16.11 Knots.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The final official report of the Katahdin's trial shows that the calculations made still further reduce the speed, bringing the figures down to 16.11 knots, instead of 17, as imperatively required by the contract. The Katahdin did wonderfully in horse power development, making 200 more than was estimated.

Voters Must Not

1. Scratch out any name or word on the ballot.
2. Write any name or word upon the ballot, unless in the last column the name of a candidate not printed in any other column.
3. Use pen and ink in marking the ballot.
4. Use any pencil except one having black lead.
5. Put a cross in more than one circle.

Voters May

1. Vote a straight ticket by putting a cross mark X within the circle below the emblem of that ticket.
2. Vote a straight ticket with exceptions by putting the cross mark in the circle above the ticket, and before the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote on any other ticket.
3. Vote a mixed ticket by putting the cross mark before the name of each candidate voted for, and no mark in any circle.

Voters Must

1. In voting for separate candidates, put the cross mark in the square space before the name, on the left.
2. In voting for candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court in different columns, put the mark before each of the names, not exceeding three in all.
3. In voting for Justices of the City Court for the full term in different columns, put the mark before each name, not exceeding two in all.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM OHIO

Campbell's Election as Governor Predicted at Columbus.

REPUBLICANS ARE ALSO CONFIDENT

A Hot Campaign in the Large Cities of the State—Apathy in the Western Reserve, a Republican Stronghold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The electors of Ohio will to-morrow choose a Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, member of the State Board of Public Works, and a full General Assembly. The election of the Assembly is of special importance, as it will elect a successor to Calvin S. Brice, (Dem.)

The campaign has been a hot one and fought with unusual vigor on both sides. The Republican State Committee says that 860 speeches were made under its direction, and fully that many were made on the Democratic side. Ex-Gov. Campbell himself made 55 speeches. On the Democratic side State issues have been adhered to, and the Republicans have been vigorously assailed on the ground of corruption in the Legislature and extravagance in Gov. McKinley's administration. Besides defending themselves from these charges, the Republicans have attacked the Democrats upon National grounds, claiming that the question of the return of Senator Brice raises a National issue. Gov. McKinley has freely embraced this opportunity to urge in his speeches the necessity of increasing the tariff rates.

The Republicans in 1892 carried the State by 1,072. Gov. McKinley's plurality in 1893 was 80,995. The Republican plurality last year rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 137,089. This, however, was upon a total vote of 776,819. The total vote in 1892 was 861,625. A full off-year vote is expected to-morrow, and probably 800,000 ballots will be cast.

The Republicans concede that their plurality will drop back this year to the normal figure—from 15,000 to 30,000. The Democrats claim that it will be wiped out and that ex-Gov. Campbell will be elected by 10,000. The committee Chairman will make no estimates, however.

The Democrats base their hope of success upon opposition within his own party to ex-Gov. Foraker, whose faction secured control of the convention at Zanesville and dictated the nomination of Gen. Bushnell. They expect that the same element of the Republican Party that accomplished the defeat of Gov. Foraker six years ago will vote against his faction now. This hope is strengthened by the fact that the Democrats of Cincinnati seem to be harmonious and enthusiastic, and there is general apathy in the Western Reserve, the "Gibraltar" of the Republicans.

Both parties are claiming the Legislature. There seems to be little ground upon which to base an intelligent prediction as to the result on this point.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Only Question of Interest Relates to One of the Judgeships.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The balloting in this State to-morrow will be for a State Treasurer and seven Judges for the newly created Superior Court. The candidates for State Treasurer are: Republican, Benjamin Haywood; Democratic, Benjamin F. Meyers; Prohibition, William H. Berry; People's, George W. Dawson; Socialist-Labor, George Anton.

Of the seven Judges to be chosen the law has provided for one representative of the minority party by limiting the ballot of each voter to six Judges. The Republican and Democratic State Conventions each nominated six candidates, and, in view of the enormous Republican majorities in the State in the last seven years, about the only live interest in the State election is as to which of the six candidates of the Democrats for Judges shall receive the place on the bench as one of the new Judges.

This is the first opportunity the people have had to vote for Judges of the Superior Court. The Governor recently appointed the seven Judges to serve until selections could be made by the people at the polls. Of these the six Republicans appointed were nominated by the Republican State Convention, but the Democratic Convention refused to name Henry J. McCarthy, the Governor's Democratic choice, as one of the party's six candidates.

Hastings (Republican) was elected Governor last November by a plurality of 241,397 over Singerly, (Democrat.) Jackson, (Republican,) for State Treasurer, had 135,146 plurality over Osborne (Democrat) in 1893. Of this plurality Philadelphia furnished 52,240 and Allegheny County 23,637.

The city and county officers to be chosen in Philadelphia to-morrow are District Attorney, Recorder of Deeds, City Controller, Coroner, and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court. The campaign has been the quietest for many years, and there is an entire absence of enthusiasm. The candidates of the Republican ticket no doubt will receive majorities approximating 50,000. Hastings, (Republican,) for Governor, had 85,132 majority in Philadelphia, and in 1893 Philadelphia gave Jackson (Republican) 52,246 majority for State Treasurer. For District Attorney the Republican candidate is George S. Graham, the incumbent, and the Democrats have named no candidate against him.

The other candidates are: Recorder of Deeds—Republican, William Geary; Democrat, John J. Curley, who now holds the office by appointment of Gov. Pattison to fill a vacancy caused by death; City Controller—Republican, John M. Walton; Democrat, Frederick B. Vandegrift; Coroner—Republican, Samuel H. Ashbridge, the incumbent; Democrat, Edwin S. Harrington; Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions—Republican, William B. Ahearn; Democrat, Edwin J. Sellers.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT.

They Say They Will Carry the State by a Handsome Majority.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—At the Democratic headquarters the utmost confidence prevails that Kentucky will roll up a handsome majority for the entire Democratic ticket.

On the other hand, prominent Republicans say that Bradley, the Republican candidate, will carry the State by 5,000 to 10,000.

The Prohibition and Populist State tickets will cut no material figure in the contest.

The present Governor, John Young Brown, carried the State by over 28,000 majority.

The canvass has been prosecuted so thoroughly and vigorously that it is agreed by all parties that the largest vote ever polled in the State will be given to-morrow.

"DAVE" MARTIN DENIES A RUMOR.

No Fund Is to be Raised to Secure Pennsylvania for Harrison.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—David Martin, the Republican leader in Philadelphia, was shown an article in a New-York paper to-day, setting forth that the anti-Quay and Harrison men have inaugurated a movement to strike down Senator Quay, and that a fund of $200,000 has been guaranteed for use by those who are to direct the fight. The article further stated that the movement was started last night in Philadelphia at a private dinner, which was attended by most of the men who were arrayed against Quay in his last fight of two months ago.

After carefully reading the article, Mr. Martin said: "That's all stuff. No such dinner was held, and there is not a word of truth in it."

The story told by the New-York paper was to the effect that John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Chris Magee of Pittsburg, and other wealthy supporters of Harrison and Gov. Hastings had pledged themselves to raise $200,000 with which to secure the State delegation to the next Republican National Convention for Gen. Harrison.

PROBABLY LIGHT VOTE IN IOWA.

Possible that the Democrats May Elect Babb Governor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4.—Indications are that the vote at to-morrow's election will be light. The Republican State Central Committee predict the election of the entire Republican ticket by pluralities from 40,000 to 50,000. They acknowledge that the vigorous attack made on the railroad record of Drake, their candidate for Governor, has had an effect. They estimate that he will run from 7,000 to 8,000 behind the rest of the ticket.

The Democrats are conceding the election of the Republican State ticket, except the head. They say the majorities of last year will be reduced nearly half, and claim there is a chance for the election of Babb, because of defections from Drake's following.

It is predicted by the Prohibitionists that their ticket will receive 20,000 votes in the State this year against less than 8,000 last year.

One-Sided Contest in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 4.—The number of registered voters in Mississippi this year is 123,102. Of this number 106,156 are white and 16,956 colored. A full vote will not be polled, as the contest is one-sided. It is predicted that McLaurin and the Democratic ticket will carry the State to-morrow by at least 30,000 majority.

THE REPUBLICAN STRADDLE.

Warner Miller's Saratoga Sunday Plank, as Interpreted by the Republican County Convention and Edward Lauterbach.

Republican State Platform:

We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality.

Warner Miller at Cooper Union, Oct. 15:

"The Republican Party did not run at all. It met boldly and frankly at Saratoga, and there declared for the maintenance of this particular law—the law requiring the saloons to be closed on Sunday."

"It meant retention upon the statute books."

"We are told that in Europe, where there is what is known as the Continental Sunday, the beer garden is a harmless sort of a place. With our population such a place couldn't exist."

"Is there any American who would take his wife and daughter into an American saloon? No; for if they did they would leave respectability behind."

"We claim that, as Americans and as an American Government, we must ask of all those who come here to reside with us that they should become Americans and Americanized."

Republican County Platform:

We, therefore, favor and will endeavor to secure such modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself, by popular vote, whether the sale of food, beverages, and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

Edward Lauterbach at Carnegie Hall, Oct. 7:

"When Warner Miller put that plank in the platform at Saratoga **it was not meant that the present ridiculous Sunday laws should stand.** What was meant was that **new laws should be adopted** which shall do justice to all."

"What is it that causes us to hesitate and to fear for a single instant that last year's verdict shall be reversed? It is because an issue, by shrewdness and cunning, has been thrust upon the attention of the community, to the exclusion, to some extent, of the really vital question before us."

"Here on the east side and the west side there can be no wrong if reasonable comfort can be given."

"Don't put an obstacle in the way of the man who sits in an open garden and drinks his beer."

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World.

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In New-York City at our own stores only!

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Branches: 1189 Broadway, near 28th Street; 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

Descriptive Catalogue Free by Mail.

NOT AT THE REHEARSAL

Duke of Marlborough Staid Away from St. Thomas's.

SPENT THE TIME IN SHOPPING

"That Sort of Thing Is Good Enough for Women," He Said—Took Luncheon at Mrs. Vanderbilt's.

The Duke of Marlborough did not attend the rehearsal in St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon for his wedding with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

While the public has understood that he would take part in the rehearsal, it was stated yesterday that he has had no intention of appearing in the church until the wedding day, which is fixed for to-morrow.

The Duke lunched with Mrs. Vanderbilt at 1 o'clock. When she and Miss Vanderbilt were ready to go to the church, he accompanied them as far as the Plaza Hotel.

When asked last night why he did not attend the rehearsal the Duke's only answer was: "That sort of thing is good enough for women."

He spent the hours of the rehearsal in shopping.

The Duke arrived from Washington early in the morning and took breakfast at the Plaza Hotel. Then he and Ivor Guest, his cousin and best man, went to the Racquet Club for a morning game of tennis.

Besides the Duke and his best man, one of the ushers, Brockholst Cutting, and W. K. Vanderbilt were absent from the rehearsal.

There was a crowd of sightseers near the church an hour before the time fixed for the rehearsal.

A landau drawn by a pair of hackneys drew up at the side entrance of the church at 2:50 o'clock, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Vnaderbilt, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entered the edifice through a line of men and women bent on satisfying their curiosity. A little later Miss Katherine Duer and Miss May Goelet made their way as best they could through the throng. Then came Mrs. William Jay and Miss Laura Jay, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton, Mrs. Bronson and Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Evelyn Burden, and Miss Marie Winthrop.

The crowd, only partly satisfied by seeing the bride, waited patiently for the Duke, and while they were watching for him the rehearsal went on.

After waiting some time for Bishop Littlejohn, Mrs. Vanderbilt decided to have the rehearsal without him. She gave the signal to Dr. Warren, and the organ pealed forth the grand notes of the wedding march from "Lohengrin." To the strains of the march the bridal procession moved up the aisle, being led by the ushers, Richard T. Wilson, Reginald Ronalds, Herbert D. Robbins, and Hamilton Wilkes Cary.

The bridesmaids followed. They were in the following order: Miss Katharine Duer, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss May Goelet, Miss Laura Jay, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Morton, and Miss Marie Winthrop.

To have made the procession a counterpart to the one that will march up the aisle to-morrow, the bride and her father should have followed the bridesmaids. It was expected that the bride and her brother would follow, but they did not.

When the procession was half way up the aisle, Bishop Littlejohn appeared. Then Mrs. Vanderbilt called the ushers and bridesmaids back, and the rehearsal was begun again.

The second march up the aisle was successful, Bishop Littlejohn's guiding voice helping those in the procession.

When the procession reached the chancel steps the bridesmaids separated, one standing at either end of each of the four steps, while the ushers were grouped about the foot of the steps. In retracing their steps the order of the bridal party was just reversed. The second trial was repeated, and everything went smoothly. It was after 5 o'clock when the party left the church.

TROLLEY CAR INJURES THREE MEN

Crashed into an Express Wagon in Melrose Avenue—Wounded Taken to Harlem Hospital—Grievously Hurt.

Trolley Car 6 of the Union Railway Company crashed into a light express wagon at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Melrose Avenue last night. Three occupants of the wagon were seriously injured. Max Vogel, twenty-three years old, of 785 Courtlandt Avenue, had his collar-bone dislocated; Adolph Vogel, twenty-one years old, of the same address, sustained injuries of the head and hip, and John Edelberg, forty years old, of 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, had his left leg broken.

The Vogels, who are brothers, were removing their furniture from 785 Courtlandt Avenue in the wagon. Max Vogel was driving the horse and attempted to cross the avenue at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, where he saw the trolley car approaching on its south-bound trip.

The motorman rang his gong and applied the brakes, but since Vogel did not bestir himself the car struck one of the hind wheels of the wagon, hurling it several feet across the street. The three men were thrown out, but the horse and wagon escaped injury.

The injured men were taken to the Harlem Hospital, and Frank Manning of 259 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the motorman, was arrested.

CAUSED TROUBLE AT TWO THEATRE

Young Woman Had Hysteria—Young Man Had Wrong Tickets.

A handsomely dressed young woman and an older woman bought seats at the Standard Theatre last night. The young woman during the first act made audible remarks about the play.

When the chief usher remonstrated with her while the curtain was down, she began to shout. He called a policeman, and the woman was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where she gave the name of Mrs. Peter Hartmann, and said her husband was in business at 58 Whitehall Street.

Mr. Hartmann, the Whitehall Street hotel keeper, called at the station shortly after midnight. He explained to Capt. Pickett that his wife was not a drinking woman, but was a sufferer from hysteria, and was under the doctor's care. Capt. Pickett, in view of the fact, discharged the woman.

Harry B. Hughes, who said he lived at High Bridge Road and Jerome Avenue, went to Palmer's Theatre last night. Hughes had earlier in the evening purchased two seats for to-night, and when he presented the tickets he was informed that they were not good for last night's performance. Hughes then went to the box office and offered to pay his way. The ticket seller saw his condition and refused to sell him tickets. Hughes, when requested to leave, refused to do so. A policeman arrived and placed Hughes under arrest. He was also locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

See
To-night's Bulletin Board

The Election Returns will be bulletined from the front of The Times Building to-night, beginning at six o'clock. Some

Special Features

will also be displayed, which will interest the thousands who congregate in Printing House Square.

The Bulletin Board of The Times is itself a novelty, covering practically the whole front of the Building.

An evening spent with The Times Election Returns, its Cartoons and Portraits of the candidates, will not be wasted.

The New-York Times has always been noted for the fullness and accuracy of its Election Returns.

The array of facts and figures in to-morrow's Times will be unsurpassed by any newspaper in New-York.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY

What May Be Expected in the States Holding Elections—Fair Skies Predicted for this State.

New-York City has been favored for many years with good election weather. Generally the sky over Manhattan Island has been clear, or only dotted with clouds bearing no threats. Sometimes on these important days the air has been cold and sharp, and sometimes the fading light of the days has been of a melancholy cast.

The forecasts from the Weather Bureau in Washington indicate fair and warmer weather for the eastern part of New-York State to-day, with southeasterly winds.

In the western parts of New-York and Pennsylvania the weather will be generally fair, with southerly winds.

In New-England fair weather throughout the day may be followed in the evening by cloudy and threatening weather on the southeast coast. East and south winds will prevail in most parts of the district.

Fair weather may be looked for in the eastern parts of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, but in the evening cloudy and threatening weather may be expected on the seacoast.

The weather in Virginia promises to be uncertain. In the interior it will probably be fair, and on the coast there may be showers.

In Maryland fair weather in the interior and showers on the coast may be expected.

In Mississippi the weather will be fair, followed by showers.

Kentucky is promised generally fair weather, with increasing cloudiness and southerly winds.

In Ohio the weather will be fair, with warm southerly winds.

Illinois will have fair weather the greater part of the day, followed by local rains in the night.

Partly cloudy weather will probably prevail in Kansas and Nebraska, with local rains and snowfalls in the western parts of the States.

In Iowa the cloudiness will increase, with local rains in the afternoon and night.

MRS. NEELEY CLUBS A TRAMP

A Belleville Woman, Assisted by Neighbors, Recovers Stolen Property and then Drops Naturally into Hysterics.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Daniel Neeley of Belleville, aided by a number of other women, compelled a tramp to surrender to-day. Then she beat him with a club and let him go.

Mrs. Neeley this morning hung a suit of clothes belonging to her husband upon the clothesline. Shortly afterward a tramp entered the yard and stole them. This action was seen by Mrs. Neeley.

The tramp went into an outhouse after taking the clothes from the line. Mrs. Neeley secured a club, and, calling three women of the neighborhood to her aid, waited for the fellow to come out, which he did in a few minutes. He had the stolen clothing tucked under his vest. The women surrounded him, armed with clubs and broomsticks. The tramp offered no resistance to the show of force, and when commanded to do so, handed the stolen articles over to Mrs. Neeley. That lady then began to beat him, and when he attempted to run the others used their sticks.

The tramp finally escaped, but was limping from one of Mrs. Neeley's blows, which had caught him on his left leg.

Mrs. Neeley then went into hysterics.

Knocked from Her Bicycle.

Catherine Arens, thirty-four years old, of 61 East Sixty-fourth Street, was riding a bicycle yesterday afternoon. When at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street she was run down by an express wagon. She was knocked from her wheel and fell to the pavement, cutting her face. The wound was dressed by a doctor, and she went home. The driver of the wagon was not arrested, as the injured woman refused to make a complaint against him.

A Kansas Paper Changes Hands.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4.—The announcement was made this afternoon that John R. Mulvane had purchased the controlling interest in The Topeka Capital. This means that Major Hudson will retire soon from the editorship.

Will Not List Mining Stocks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Governing Committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange, at a special meeting this afternoon, refused to adopt a proposition in favor of listing mining securities on the Exchange.

Jail Breaker Caught in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Charles Davis, the colored man who escaped from the Jersey City Jail two months ago by sawing the iron bars of his cell door, was arrested here to-day.

FIFTY GIVES ONLY $7,000

Republicans at the County Headquarters in a Rage.

TWENTY-FOUR VOTE TO SEND IT BACK

Censure of the Committee for Its "Perfidy" Averted by a Narrow Margin.

WANTED $20 AN ELECTION DISTRICT

Nothing Can Be Done, It Is Declared, with the Amount Sent—Fusion Ticket Denounced.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee had a passionate outburst of temper yesterday afternoon which threatened to defeat the fusion ticket before the ballots were cast.

Only the urgent appeals of Mr. Lauterbach, coupled with all the tact and skill in the management of men of which he is master, prevented a majority of the Campaign Committee from passing a vote of censure on the Committee of Fifty, and from sending back $7,000 which the Committee of Fifty had contributed for expenses on election day.

The smallness of the amount raised by the Committee of Fifty was the cause of the row. Most of the Republican Assembly district leaders agreed that the least amount with which the votes could be brought to the polls was $20 an election district. All of the leaders were a unit in declaring that nothing practical could be done with less than $10 an election district. As there are 1,382 election districts in the city, $13,820 would have represented $10 for each.

The Committee of Fifty, after urgent appeals and personal visits made to wealthy members and to other wealthy men who are supporting the fusion ticket, was able to raise something less than $7,000. The amount necessary to raise the final contribution to $7,000 was given by Cornelius N. Bliss.

"You can have no idea," said Mr. Treat, another member of the Committee of Fifty, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "how hard Mr. Bliss worked to obtain even this small sum. He visited so many persons yesterday and to-day that he was completely tired out and on the verge of illness. Those whom he asked for money were very parsimonious in the amounts they gave. We could not have raised another dollar, no matter what the consequences might have been."

The Committee of Fifty met yesterday at noon in the Chamber of Commerce in response to a telegraphic summons sent out by the Advisory Committee Saturday. J. Harsen Rhoades presided, and nearly all the prominent members were present, except Cornelius Vanderbilt and John Crosby Brown, who sent letters inclosing checks, and J. Pierpont Morgan and John Claflin.

Mr. Rhoades said after the meeting there was no truth in the report that the Committee of Fifty was short of money, and also that from the reports received he believed the fusion ticket would win. Charles Stewart Smith said the committee had all the money it needed for legitimate campaign expenses.

The Advisory Committee of the Fifty met at the Gilsey House at 4 o'clock, Cornelius N. Bliss, A. H. Steele, C. H. Treat, and Charles S. Fairchild, among others, being present.

Mr. Lauterbach arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and was at once admitted to the meeting. He was told that all the money which the Republican County Committee could have was $7,000, or $200 for each of the thirty-five Assembly districts. The number of election districts in each Assembly district varies from sixty-five in the Thirty-fourth, to thirty in some of the down-town districts. With sixty-five election districts the amount for each would be a few cents over $3.

While Mr. Lauterbach was in conference with the Advisory Committee of the Fifty several reporters who had learned the amount which was to be given had preceded him to the Republican County Headquarters, in Thirty-eighth Street. The rooms at headquarters were well filled with leaders of Assembly districts, captains of election districts, three or four colored Republicans, and half a dozen other men who thought they had special claims for money.

When Frederick S. Gibbs heard that he was to have only $5 for each election district he playfully offered to match Cornelius Van Cott for the amount, as he said it was not worth spending. Mr. Van Cott quite agreed with him, and John Reisenweber was equally emphatic in repudiating $5 an election district as not enough to produce the slightest effect on the voting.

Just then Mr. Lauterbach came in, looking weary and harassed. Charles W. Anderson, the colored Republican, called for three cheers for him, which produced some handclapping. Mr. Lauterbach turned to Mr. Van Cott and remarked in a low voice:

"My present popularity will last exactly one minute."

Then he made for the meeting room, followed by a crowd of Assembly district Chairmen and Chairmen of campaign committees.

The door of the meeting room was shut for half an hour and a secret meeting was held. When the door was opened again and Mr. Lauterbach had disappeared into another room, the reporters entered, and found the Assembly district Chairmen beside themselves with rage.

"I shall tell all our men to vote for straight Republicans and scratch all Committee of Fifty and Democratic candidates," shouted one leader.

"No Brookfield election-district Captain gets any of my money!" shouted another.

"Let the office holders who have not subscribed anything toward our campaign fund put up for their own election districts!" shouted a third.

"I always knew the Committee of Fifty would throw us down at the last minute. This comes of not running a straight Republican ticket," said a fourth.

From the excited groups of leaders, all denouncing the Committee of Fifty and the fusion ticket in language much of which was too violent to be printed, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES got the

Print This in Red Ink.

Our suit prices start at twelve dollars. At that price we sell an all-wool suit, guaranteed in every respect. Compare it with one made to order at double the price. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 28TH ST.—Adv.

following substantially accurate account of what went on at the secret meeting:.

Mr. Lauterbach, in announcing that the Committee of Fifty had given $200 for each Assembly District, said the Committee of Fifty had broken its pledges, both publicly and privately made, to give the Republicans money enough to run the campaign. At the same time, some of the Republican districts could not do without the money offered, so that he advised them to accept it.

Abraham Gruber moved that a vote of censure be passed on the Committee of Fifty for its perfidy. After an excited debate, Mr. Gruber's motion was defeated by 19 to 24.

John Reisenweber then moved that the money be returned to the Committee of Fifty. This motion was rejected by 29 to 24. In both cases the Brookfield men and the representatives of city officers voted with the majority. It was alleged by the Platt leaders that some of the twenty-nine men who voted for rejecting Reisenweber's motion were not entitled to vote at all.

Before Mr. Lauterbach had finished with the secret meeting A. H. Steele arrived with the $7,000 in notes. Elaborate preparations were made to hide the sight of this money from the leaders. The shades of the room to which Mr. Steele was conducted were drawn down, and a drunken man who claimed that he had pawned his overcoat that morning to benefit the Republican Party and who wanted the price of the ticket was thrown out on his head into the passageway by Clerk Manchester.

Thirty-five long envelopes were secured, and $200 was put into each by Mr. Steele, and the name of an Assembly District Chairman written on each envelope. Mr. Lauterbach stood close to Mr. Steele while each leader went in, got his envelope, signed his receipt, and went out again.

Charles H. Murray, late Police Commissioner, and Chairman of the Eighth Assembly District, came in after the meeting was over with a hand satchel, and every one guyed him. When he heard the amount was only $5 an election district he said it served them right for dealing with the Committee of Fifty at all. He always knew that this was the way it would treat them.

Even the actual possession of the money did not soothe these fiery spirits. John Reisenweber seemed to give voice to the sentiments of the majority when he said:

"What use is $200 in my district? If I had known this was all we were to get two or three days ago I could have raised the money. Now I shall have to go to the small storekeepers in my neighborhood trying to get them to cash checks. The banks shut at 3 o'clock to-day, or the matter would be easy. I have run my district so far without outside help and without patronage. What the committee has done is to tie us up to the last minute, and then throw us down."

"I would much rather," said another leader, "the Committee of Fifty had not sent us any money. Then it could not blame us for anything that may happen."

"We'll give them a dose of fusion tomorrow that they will remember for many a day," said another leader.

Mr. Lauterbach was again forced to come to the rescue of the fusion ticket by telling the leaders they might talk all they pleased after the election was over. This had the effect of dispersing the leaders, each load on the elevator being filled with mutterings and threats of what would happen to the Committee of Fifty and Democratic candidates on the fusion ticket.

THINK BISHOP POTTER MISTAKEN.

The Committee of Fifty Defends the Fusion Ticket.

The members of the Committee of Fifty signed an address to Bishop Potter yesterday in reply to his letter denouncing the fusion ticket and upholding the Good Government ticket.

The address was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, GILSEY HOUSE.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York:

Dear Sir: We beg to say that you are wholly misinformed as to the facts stated in your letter to Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, which was published in this morning's newspapers. It is now being distributed by Tammany Hall as a campaign document, and is aptly framed to secure the success of that organization.

We regret that you have been absent from the city during the campaign, and that you should have taken your information regarding it from an ally of Tammany without any inquiry from this committee, which includes many of your close personal friends and supporters, and is earnestly engaged in promoting the same principles of good and honest government which you have so long advocated and in support of which you have so often been associated with them. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

Nov. 4, 1895.

The name of every member of the Committee of Fifty was signed to this document.

Women and Small Feet.

From The London Truth.

My saleswoman says that the Madrid ladies have the smallest feet she knows of. Peruvians and Chileans come next. American ladies from the United States are also remarkable for their small feet. The Russians have heavy splay feet. It is impossible to classify those of Vienna, there are so many varieties there. The Empress of Austria requires a long, narrow shoe. She has no flesh on her foot, and her instep is high. The best-shaped feet in Northern Europe are in Sweden. German ladies coming from Germany are generally neatly shod. English ladies coming from England have awkwardly made boots and shoes. The Belgian ladies are better off in their shoemakers; but they have large feet. Jewish ladies—in Paris, at any rate—have small feet, and are particular about their shoes and stockings. It appears that Lady Ermyntrude Malet has a phenomenally small foot. Doña Isabella, de Roban, wife of Don Carlos, shows Breton descent in her feet. Her number is 5½, or a "small 6." The Empress Eugénie's white satin shoes used to be sent to the orphanage she patronized to be worn by "first communicants," aged eleven or twelve. I saw the other day a pair of shoes of the Empress Josephine, and another pair of Marie Louise. Josephine's might have been worn in the damp grass at the Malmaison, but were shapely and small. The other pair were elaborately embroidered, and a good deal larger. Marie Louise was one of those blundering persons who "put their foot in it." In her case it was a clumsy foot.

Hazing the Trollopes.

From Sir G. F. Duckett's Reminiscences.

"Anthony Trollope and his brother, or perhaps he alone, was pounced upon by boys to repeat his 'pedigree" whenever they met him, and usually after each repetition the repeater received a kick, more or less innocent, more or less severe. For a little defenseless boy this state of existence must have been a sore trial. The first lines of his pedigree still din in my ears, deduced, as it was, from 'Tally-Ho Sha,' the Norman (who) came over with William the Conqueror, and whose 'descendant a little time after killed three wolves,' (looking as though the head of the family had tally-ho'd the three wolves, which the descendant exterminated.) "Trois" being the French for three, and "loup" the French for wolf, its name was called 'Trois loups,' and after many contractions, our name became Trollope.

"I was once caught in the act by his mother, for Mrs. Trollope rented a house just out of Harrow, and witnessed the whole ceremony, either being in ambush among the laurels, or in some other way. She reported the matter, and I got a moderate reprimand from my tutor."

Sympathy for Eugene Field's Family.

At the meeting of the New-York Press Club held last night in the clubhouse, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, the following telegram was sent to the widow of Eugene Field:

To Mrs. Eugene Field, Chicago, Ill.:

The members of the New York Press Club desire to express their heartfelt sorrow at the sudden death of Eugene Field, and to tender their condolence to his afflicted family. His work will be an enduring monument to his fame.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr.,
President New-York Press Club.

DON'T BREAK DOWN.

So Many Men and Women Do When It Is Entirely Needless.

Strong men often die early, not because their vital forces are exhausted, but because they abuse their powers, waste their energies, and break down their constitutions. Hence, careful people often live long, while people who are robust but rash go down to early graves. But strange as it may seem, many men and women by adopting the right means have been able to overcome dangerous ailments that would have killed the strongest man. With care they have eventually gained a remarkable degree of health and vigor. Some interesting examples of this fact have recently come to light, among which are the following:

Miss Anna Maxey, of South Solon, Ohio, recently said: "I suffered from nervous prostration, indigestion, and sleeplessness following a spell of sickness until my life was despaired of. I took the best tonics my physician could prescribe without receiving the least benefit. Finally, he advised me to take a course of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I did so, and am now able to eat well, sleep well, and am rapidly gaining strength."

Mr. J. M. Gaverick, of Harrisburg, Penn., says: "For several years I was in very bad health, as my work is very confining and I do not get enough exercise to digest my food. By taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, however, I experienced a remarkable change. I now feel better than I ever felt before. I honestly believe there is nothing better for an appetizer and strengthener."

People in sound health and people who do not feel as well as they ought to feel can profitably heed these words. They are sufficient to prove that both as a prevention and a cure this remarkable whiskey is absolutely unequalled. On this account it is important to see that no inferior imitation is substituted when ordering from your druggist or grocer.

MR. WURSTER'S MAJORITY SHRINKING

Mr. Grout's Is Stable—Enthusiasm of Reform Democrats.

Hour by hour the Republican plurality in Brooklyn appears to be dwindling in the minds of Mr. Wurster and his campaign managers. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wurster, in an interview with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said he believed he would win by 7,000 votes.

None of his campaign managers had prior to yesterday been predicting less than 10,000 to 15,000 plurality for the Republican Mayoralty ticket, but last night William H. Reynolds, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, when asked what plurality he estimated for Mr. Wurster, studied a full minute, and then said, gravely: "5,000 votes." Some of Mr. Reynolds's lieutenants were not even as hopeful as was their chief.

At regular Democratic Campaign Headquarters Chairman John L. Shea had not altered his estimate of Mr. Grout's plurality, which was 4,000 votes.

At the headquarters of the reform Democrats, where George Foster Peabody, S. Perry Sturges, and others of the leaders were gathered, much enthusiasm prevailed.

Senator Reynolds said last night that men were driving all over Brooklyn posting regular Democratic literature over his four-thousand-dollar Republican campaign picture representing the two roads.

D. A. Boody Out Against Mr. Grout.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody has come out openly in opposition to Edward M. Grout. Mr. Boody has written a public letter to Mr. Grout, charging the latter with monumental audacity in claiming the credit for the act under which the Nassau Electric Railroad pays compensation to Brooklyn annually for its franchise. Mr. Grout yesterday made public his reply to Mr. Boody, in which he gives a part of the credit to Mr. Boody and claims part for himself.

Mr. Grout yesterday made a statement respecting the circumstances of his nomination, in which he declared that his nomination was not purely a matter emanating from party leaders. Mr. Grout also said that he would be absolutely free to do his duty if elected Mayor.

Fraudulent Registration Discovered.

John A. Hennessy, Democratic Reform candidate for Senator in the Fifth District of Kings County, last night said that he had discovered 282 cases of fraudulent registration in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, and that he had applied for warrants and the parties would be arrested if they attempted to vote this morning.

For Other Brooklyn Politics, see Page 13.

NOT A DOUBLE-BARRELED CANDIDATE

Mr. Henderson After the House Clerkship and No Other Place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In order to contradict the report being circulated here that he is a candidate for either the Clerkship or Sergeant at Arms of the next House, Thomas J. Henderson, who has been a Representative from Illinois for the last twenty years, has telegraphed a friend in this city that he is a candidate for the office of Clerk only.

Spoleto and Its Academy.

From The London Daily News.

An Italian correspondent at Spoleto writes a pleasant letter on that city and its Academy. Central Italy keeps up something of the monastic spirit in the form of its liberal scientific and artistic associations, which hold themselves free of political divisions and take pleasure in assuming humorous names. The Academy of Spoleto, for example, is called, or calls itself, "of the obtuse"; that of Perugia, "the foolish"; Terni, "the ardent"; Citta di Castello, "the enlightened"; Siena, "the rude"; Florence, "the dished-up"; Macerata, "the inept"; Arezzo, "the infamous"; Cortona, "the humorous"; Bologna, "the half-asleep," &c. At the last meeting of the Academy of the Obtuse at Spoleto a lecture by a new member, Prof. Finall, attracted a large number of cultivated persons from neighboring towns. The most striking part of Finall's lecture was the connection he sought to establish between the Divine Comedy of Dante and the paintings of Giotto. Every picture by Giotto, he asserts, is an illustration of one of Dante's terzettes. Not only this, but the lecturer argued that Columbus found in the Divine Comedy the way pointed out for the discovery of the New World.

Mediaeval Court Dress in Germany.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Mediaeval costume will to some extent be introduced into Court dress by a recent decision of the German Kaiser. Senators belonging to the Akademie der Künste are in future to attend Court and other ceremonials in a dress copied from the Senators of mediaeval Venice. The Court tailors of Berlin are eagerly revolving the annals of the past for ideas and inspirations, but they must not go to the Doges of Venice for the headgear. It was Venice which introduced the Phrygian cap into the crowns of Europe, and ever since this headpiece was worn by the freed galley slaves of Marseilles and became the symbol of the French Revolution it has been out of favor in Kings' palaces. With this exception, European Courts would probably gain if the mirror of fashion became a Venetian one.

A Prize for an Essay on Heaters.

From The London Globe.

The German Hygienic Association offers a prize of 1,200 American dollars for an original essay on electric heaters. It must be written in German, and sent in before July 1, 1896, to Prof. Konrad Hartmann, 18 Fasannstrasse, Charlottenburg. The essay will remain the property of the author, but he must publish it within six months.

GUESSING ON RESULTS

Continued from Page 1.

last thing he said was that the Tammany ticket would be elected by at least 40,000 plurality. Richard Croker is even more confident of the result than is Mr. Sheehan.

Some Tammany leaders are of the opinion that the Tammany plurality will be large enough to secure a victory for the Democratic State ticket.

It was not a busy day at Tammany Hall yesterday. It never is on the day just preceding the election. All the district leaders called and got bags containing the sample ballots, the Tammany Election Inspectors' blanks, the lead pencils, and other equipments.

These Tammany leaders also got a supply of something else. Some said that it would amount to at least $50 for each election district. Others laughed at this as being an absurd amount. But the leaders got somewhere near that amount for all the talk. Most of the leaders with the bags of sample ballots and the private money bags, went away from the Wigwam in carriages.

There was a marked difference in the demeanor of the Tammany leaders yesterday and a year ago. Yesterday it was full of confidence. A year ago it was full of uncertainty. Whether the feeling amounts to anything will be determined early this evening.

It was the current rumor that the various Assembly districts had been supplied with about $1,000 each for election day purposes. It is certain, no matter what the amount was, that there was no "kicking" among the district leaders.

It is said by the managers of Tammany Hall that whatever internal dissensions there were in the organization when the campaign began, they have, as a rule, been satisfactorily settled. This is true in some of the districts, but is not wholly true in other districts.

TAMMANY AND THE SENATORS.

Government Men Indorse Mr. O'Sullivan in Seventeenth District.

If the Tammany predictions are anywhere near correct, all the Senatorial candidates of that organization will be elected, with the exception of those in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Senate Districts although there is a claim that Dr. Schultze, Tammany, may be elected in the Nineteenth District.

As a matter of fact, the Tammany Senate districts that are the most in danger are the Thirteenth, where B. F. Martin is the candidate, the Sixteenth, where Louis Munzinger is the candidate, and the Seventeenth where Senator T. C. O'Sullivan is the candidate.

The Good Government Clubs have come to the assistance of Senator O'Sullivan whom they indorse as a man worthy of support.

John Jay Chapman, Joseph M. Cummings, Lester W. IarkC, Isaac H. Klein, and J. B. Price of the Good Government Clubs, have sent a circular through the district indorsing Senator O'Sullivan's candidacy. The circular is as follows:

Dear Sir: We take the liberty of addressing a letter to you, who, like ourselves, seek to procure the best government for our city, and, setting partisanship aside, vote for the candidate best fitted for public office.

In this Senate district, the Seventeenth, there are three candidates for the Senatorship—the first, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, the candidate of the Tammany Hall Democracy; the second, Charles B. Page, the nominee of the Republican Party; the third, Thomas J. McManus, a Tammany Hall follower until he failed to get the Senatorial nomination for either himself or a business associate; then he nominated himself. Mr. McManus solicits your suffrage on no other ground than that he wants to be a Senator. As a Tammany Hall partisan, we distrust him; as a low-class politician, who gave up Tammany Hall because he could not turn it to his own advantage, we distrust him the more. We ask you to vote against him.

Mr. Charles B. Page, the Republican candidate, has not shown any special aptitude for lawmaking, and he is devoted to advancing the interests of the present Republican machine, which we consider no less dangerous than Tammany Hall.

In reference to Mr. O'Sullivan, though an adherent of Tammany Hall, he acted fairly and intelligently while in the Senate and Assembly. In the former body, during the last session, he championed the cause of civil service reform, particularly by preventing the reduction of the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners, proposed in order to prevent suitable men from giving their services in that capacity. He opposed the passage of the present ballot act, pointing out its unconstitutional features, and also proved that the act legalized the identification of the ballot to carry out the sale and purchase of a vote. He favored the single-headed Police Commission bill.

While he was not in sympathy with all of the Good Government measures before the Legislature, he helped to an appreciable extent by fighting the purposes of Republican tricksters. By his courtesy and prompt action he secured to the City Club and the Good Government Club representatives a public hearing on the ballot bills before the Legislature.

Forced to make a choice of the candidates in the field, we choose Mr. Thomas C. O'Sullivan as our preference for the State Senate for the Seventeenth Senate District, and we ask you to vote for him.

The Representative Labor Club has also indorsed Mr. O'Sullivan, who has made a splendid canvass.

SURE OF MR. CUMMINGS.

Feeling that He Will Be Returned to Congress by a Big Vote.

"It looks very much to me as though I would be elected, not only by a plurality, but by a majority vote in the Tenth Congressional District," said Amos J. Cummings last night.

Some of the best politicians in the city, Republican and Democratic, agreed with him.

Nothing short of a wonderful Republican landslide, of which there is no indication, can defeat Mr. Cummings.

He has made the best canvass ever known in the Tenth Congressional District.

The feeling in the district in regard to Mr. Cummings being a sure winner was well shown in betting circles yesterday. The President of the German-American Reform Union of the Seventh Assembly District was offering $100 to $15 that Cummings would carry the Tenth Congressional and could find no takers, even at the big odds.

Various Lullabies.

From Alma Strettells Lullabies of Many Lands.

WELSH.

'Tis I that nurse the babe and rock
His cradle to and fro;
'Tis I that lull and lullay him,
Unceasingly and low.
On this day's morn, alack, he cried
From midnight until three;
But it is I that lose my sleep,
The care is all on me.

SCOTCH.

Hee O! wee O!
What wad I do wi' you?
Black is the life
That I lead wi' you!
Ower mony o' you,
Little for to gie you;
Hee O! wee O!
What wad I do wi' you?
Hush and baloo, babie,
Hush and baloo,
A' the lave's in their beds
I'm hushin' you.

GREEK.

I'll give thee Chios—if thou sleep, with many a lemon tree,
Yea, Venice with her florins too, that thou mayst rule them all,
And if thou sleep, beloved babe, I'll give thee townships three,
Three townships and three villages, yea, and three churches small, &c.

NORSE.

Baby, lullaby!
If thou wilt not sleep and mind me,
Then a sweet cake I will find thee.
If there be no cake at hand,
I will let the cradle stand,
Let the baby cry!

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

VERY HARD TO GET PAPOOSES TO POSE

A California Woman Artist Describes Her Methods.

From The San Francisco Call.

"And you want to know how I get Indian babies to pose for me, do you?"

Mrs. Grace Hudson, the young California artist who has made herself famous by painting papooses, wiped her brushes and dropped into a chair in the ivy-covered veranda of her studio at Ukiah.

"Now, I'll tell you all you want to know and more, too, perhaps. I have much to contend against, but with the exercise of a little ingenuity and a great deal of perseverance I am able to catch a snap shot of an Indian baby in some interesting attitude or occupation. There's the little fellow lying on his back trying to get his little brown foot into his mouth," said the lady, pointing to one of her pictures. "That baby looks as if he never did anything but laugh, but I had to give him gumdrops to get the little rascal to look pleasant. That gave me the expression. The pose and coloring had to be done without the model.

"When I see a baby that I want to paint I cannot borrow it for an indefinite period by telling its parents it's the sweetest thing on earth. I have to kidnap it first and then overcome the natural inclination of a baby to do everything except what is most desired.

"There is a popular superstition among the Indians, that neither arguments nor bribes will shake, that to be sketched or photographed is sure to bring some terrible calamity down on the head of the subject. If it is not a speedy death it is disfigurement for life, or at the very least blindness. As all Digger Indians become blind in their old age from sitting all their lives over the smoke of their campfires, their superstition never lacks confirmation. Why, if these Indians here in Ukiah knew that I photographed and painted their babies I would be regarded as a murderess and my studio would be shunned as a chamber of horrors. I once induced Captain John, a very old Indian, whom I had known from my birth, to sit for me. He was so aged and infirm that he could not earn a livelihood and was in imminent danger of starvation.

"After a great deal of moaning and groaning, he finally accepted a bribe of bread and boiled beef, but he insisted on eating it first, for fear he would not live to enjoy it. When he had devoured the last crumb, he took his seat, and sat for hours staring at me stolically, and awaiting his impending fate like a stoic. Great beads of prespiration stood out on his face, and every few moments he would draw a long breath and brace himself for another effort. He must have suffered untold agony in the few hours he sat for me, for no bribe that I could offer would induce him to pass through the ordeal again. He declares he would sooner starve. I have tried to induce him to bring his grandchildren to me, but he only shakes his head and mutters: 'No, bueno Muchacho.' Nothing will induce him to imperil their lives, for he is positive that he escaped death only because he was so old and tough.

"But about the babies. When I want a subject I first have to find a squaw with a papoose. If the child's face suits me, I enter into negotiations with the mother to do some work, usually scrubbing or window cleaning. She leaves the baby strapped up in his basket, and braced against the side of the house, where it will be under her eye. The next manoeuvre is to get possession of that papoose. I must make it cry, so that I may have some reasonable excuse for taking an interest in it. There is where Mascot does good work, as the theatrical people say. Here, Mascot, speak."

An orange and white St. Bernard, almost as big as a Shetland pony, bounced up out of the cool ivy, and let out a roar that fairly shook the house.

"That will usually make an Indian baby cry," explained Mrs. Hudson. "If it doesn't frighten the baby, it does the mother, and I have to go to the rescue in any event. Mascot just loves to poke his cold nose into a baby's face when it is strapped up hand and foot and perfectly helpless. So the mother is glad enough to let me take the papoose inside, where it will be safe. I promise to take good care of it, to buy it a new dress, and to give it some beads. In a jiffy I have that baby propped up in the light against the front door of my studio. Then comes the task of getting one fleeting expression on the face of the baby indicative of interest in life. They are regular little stoics. They will sit and stare without blinking an eye or moving a muscle while I perform the most grotesque antics in order to provoke a laugh. I can occasionally interest them by giving them something to eat, but there is always something about the way they accept food from me that reminds me of the caged animal.

"I worked three days on a baby before I could get a smile, and only then by putting on a feather headdress and dancing around like an Apache medicine man. I worried, tormented, bullied, and frightened one poor little fellow for two days trying to make him cry. But when I tried to propitiate him with candy and beads he yelled lustily, and I got a splendid photograph of him.

"But to have them sleep is another thing. I have been almost tempted to chloroform them. It seems to me that they never sleep. I have rocked them and sung to them till I was hoarse and dizzy, and still their big brown eyes, that looked like painted porcelain, would stare at me just as unblinkingly as if there were no such thing as sleep."

"Have any of the babies you painted died?" was asked.

"Yes, one. It was my namesake, too. Its mother promised to name it after me, but it changed to be a boy. Had it been a girl its name would have been Grace Hudson Billy-Bow-Legs—the family name is quite up-to-date, being hyphenated. The poor baby struggled along under the name of Dr. Hudson Billy-Bow-Legs for about a year and then died. If its mother knew that I had ever painted and photographed it she would hold me responsible for its death."

"One would think that an Indian village would be the last place on earth in which to study art," was suggested.

"On the contrary, those indolent, improvident people, who live in little shanties of old boards and boughs, who like nothing less than labor and nothing more than whisky, can teach the world art. They are masters of the art of basketry, and none finer is found anywhere. All of their baskets are made from the roots or twigs of shrubs, but the coarsest of them are watertight. I have found among them baskets which contained fifty-two stitches to the inch and appear almost as fine as linen. The little collection I have made, containing something over 350 baskets, is worth nearly $5,000. Some of the plainest in appearance are the most valuable because they canot be duplicated. They are woven with stitches which the oldest of the Diggers have forgotten, and basketry is now, to a certain extent, a lost art with them. I have found fourteen different weaves, but the best living basketmakers have forgotten half of them."

Mrs. Hudson makes her home in Ukiah with her husband, Dr. J. W. Hudson. She was born and reared in Mendocino County, and spends much of her time whipping the trout streams or climbing over the hills with her dog and gun, for she is an ardent sportswoman. She is a crack shot and an expert swimmer, but has never attempted to wheel.

Great Britain and Ashantee King.

From The London Truth.

When St. Paul appealed to Caesar, he was sent to Rome, as the right to appeal was recognized in the humblest Roman citizen. Rome, too, in the days of the first Caesar and his successors, was always full of deputations from the Kings over whom the empire assumed a sort of supremacy. To me, the idea of declining to receive in Downing Street a mission sent by a King in Africa before sending an armed expedition against him is monstrous. The plea is that he has permitted human sacrifices. This he denies. In an article on Mr. Fox Bourne's letter, The Times says that on June 11 of last year it was reported, on authority which was accepted as trustworthy by the administration of the Gold Coast, that no fewer than 500 victims were sacrificed. Now, here is a definite statement, which assuredly can be verified by some sort of specific evidence. Let us, then, have the evidence on which it is made, and let us sift it before we ourselves sacrifice a number of human beings "rightly struggling to be free."

DOUGLASS BROTHERS RELEASED

Discharged by Judge Peckham on the Ground that There Was No Good Reason for Their Arrest.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The examination of James and Charles Douglass, charged with the murder of the Shearman women in the town of Busti, was this morning transferred from Panama to Jamestown by writs of habeas corpus secured by the attorney for the accused. This action will bring the proceedings under the jurisdiction of the District Attorney's department, and as that official has advised the dismissal of the charge, it may materially alter the aspects of the case.

The writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Peckham on which Charles and James Douglass were brought before him with the officers who arrested and caused their arrest for the murder of Mrs. Winslow Shearman and Mrs. Cynthia Davis, was discussed during the afternoon by Jerome B. Fisher and A. C. Wade for the prisoners, and by W. L. Sessions for the Justice who issued the warrants for the arrest. In his answer to the petition for the release of the prisoners Justice Cross, who caused the arrest, charged District Attorney Woodward with joining issue with J. B. Fisher, the attorney for the defendants, in defending them and arguing for their release.

After the arguments were all in Judge Peckham took the papers and after an hour's consideration of the case said that he considered the information on which the warrants had been issued insufficient; that they did not allege certain material facts on the personal knowledge of the informers, and that in his opinion they were not sufficient to justify Justice Cross in issuing the warrants. He therefore discharged the Douglasses from the custody of the officers. The brothers were congratulated, and there was cheering in the court room on the announcement of Judge Peckham's decision.

The joyfulness bids fair to be of short duration, however, for Mr. Sessions, who has been prosecuting the case, said that he intended to cause the arrest of the Douglasses again at an early moment, either by making new papers to comply with the technical objections of the Judge, or by appealing from the decision to a higher court. He says there is strong evidence against the Douglasses, and he proposes to have it thoroughly investigated.

THE BILLS HE TOOK WERE MARKED

Nathan Bercovitz Arrested on a Charge of Attempting to Blackmail Mrs. Annie Blumenthal.

Nathan Bercovitz of 237 Henry Street was arrested last night, on a charge of attempted blackmail, and the police say his intended victim was Mrs. Annie Blumenthal of 134 Delancey Street.

According to the police, Bercovitz appeared at the Delancey Street Police Station on the night of Oct. 27, and denounced Mrs. Blumenthal as the keeper of a disorderly house.

"If you don't raid her house at once, and do it on the square," he said to the Sergeant in charge, "I'll go to Parkhurst."

The police secured a warrant the next day in the Essex Market Police Court on Bercovitz's evidence, and Mrs. Blumenthal was arrested and held for trial. Her case came up yesterday in the Special Sessions Court, but was postponed.

Louis Blumenthal, a cousin of the woman, met Bercovitz yesterday afternoon in the street, and asked why he was persecuting his cousin.

"I am short of money; that's the reason. But let me give me $25, and I won't appear against her in court," Bercovitz is said to have replied.

When Mrs. Blumenthal heard of this offer, she made an appointment at her home with Bercovitz for last evening. Then she went to Police Headquarters and told Acting Captain O'Brien of Bercovitz's action. O'Brien gave her $25 in marked bills, and detailed two detectives to accompany her home and wait until Bercovitz appeared.

The detectives hid behind a screen, and when the man entered Mrs. Blumenthal's house a little later, they heard all the conversation.

"All I have is $15," the woman said to Bercovitz, "and to raise that I've had to pawn my earrings. Will you take that?"

"No," replied Bercovitz, turning to leave the house. "Give me $25, or I'll squeal."

"Well, then, here it is," said the woman, producing the marked bills, which Bercovitz took, remarking: "I will not appear against you."

Bercovitz then started for the door. He was immediately seized by the detectives and searched, and the marked money was found upon him. Seeing that he was trapped, he said:

"I was injured in this woman's house, and that is why I told upon her."

Bercovitz will be arraigned to-day in Essex Market Police Court.

Delorme and His Blouse.

From The London Daily News.

One used to hear a good deal at one time about the blouse of M. Thivrier, the Socialist Deputy, who achieved notoriety for a while by taking part in the discussions at the Palais Bourbon clad in working attire. Now it is Delorme's blouse that is making a sensation. Delorme is an inhabitant of Bourges, who, in the "Terrible Year," 1870-71, was so painfully impressed with the misfortunes of his country that he declared that thenceforth he would never wear on his back any other garment than the blouse he was then wearing. Five-and-twenty years have passed by, and he still adheres to his determination. It is true that he has had the famous blouse patched and repatched so often that the wags say it is like the clown's penknife, which had had nine new handles and ten new blades. For all this the Town Council of Bourges has offered 100f. for the blouse, in order that it may exhibit it in its museum. Delorme, however, has replied with a refusal, saying he means to die in it.

Scientific Mission to Madagascar.

From The London Daily News.

A movement is on foot in Paris, under the auspices of M. Milne-Edwards, to send out to Madagascar a scientific mission. Our correspondent says: "It is calculated that £24,000 will be wanted, and it is hoped that M. Poincaré and M. Hanotaux will find the money. They have received favorably a scheme drawn up by a committee, also formed under the auspices of M. Milne-Edwards, but the Chamber is to be consulted before anything more can be done. According to this scheme, the general mission will be composed of fifteen or sixteen members, and be subdivided into seven sectional missions of two members. There will be, for instance, two geologists, to study the soil and sub-soils; two doctors, to study the diseases peculiar to Madagascar; two mining engineers, two botanists, two surveyors, two ethnographists, and so on. The fauna, the human races, the varieties of climate, and the dialects of the island will come within the scope of the mission.

New Way to Unite Lead with Lead.

From The London Globe.

According to the Revue Industrielle, M. Blondell has introduced a new method of uniting lead to lead. The two surfaces to be joined are scraped clean, and a thin layer of lead amalgam is interposed between them. An ordinary soldering iron is then passed over the line of junction, and the mercury of the thin sheet of lead amalgam being volatilized by the heat leaves the finely divided lead to fuse and unite the two surfaces.

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O'BRIEN DENOUNCED MADDEN

Labor Men Stopped Meeting of Jeffersonian Democrats at Long Island City—Police Clubbed Back Crowd.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 4.—The Jeffersonian Democrats attempted to hold an open-air meeting in Monitor Square tonight after a torchlight parade through the city.

When the paraders gathered in the square there were present about 2,000 labor men. They completely surrounded the stand and the entire police force had to use its clubs in driving the crowd back.

There were cries for O'Brien, the labor leader, who had announced his intention to attend the meeting and vindicate himself before the labor men, when John P. Madden, the Jefferson candidate for Mayor, mounted the platform.

Robert Blissert, the labor advocate, handed him a letter from O'Brien, asking the privilege of the platform to contradict the statements made by Patrick West that the circular sent out by the home organization that Madden had been blacklisted for voting against labor measures in the Assembly was false. While the matter was being discussed, a musician named Allison climbed upon the platform and denounced both Blissert and O'Brien.

Without giving Blissert an answer to the letter, Candidate Madden stepped to the front and said that, as those present were tired after their long march, there would be no speeches. He also denounced O'Brien. The labor men hissed Madden and cheered for O'Brien. That ended the meeting. O'Brien walked down to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, followed by at least 1,500 men cheering for Gleason and O'Brien.

From the tail end of a trolley car near the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry O'Brien addressed a big crowd who followed him from the meeting. O'Brien spared no one in his remarks. He said:

"John P. Madden is on the black list, where he belongs. I came over here this evening to cram the lies down their throats, but was not given an opportunity to be heard. The charge the circulars issued citing Madden's action in the Legislature were bogus in another lie. I have here representing a section of organized labor of this State, of which I am President. There is the Secretary, Mr. Headley. Far from accepting a fifty-dollar bribe at the late strike of granite workers in New-York City, I was offered $10,000 to take my hands off."

There was great cheering while O'Brien spoke. Ex-Mayor Gleason also briefly addressed the crowd.

WE TAKE OUR SPORTS TOO SERIOUSLY

While Soberer Matters Are Treated with Unbecoming Levity.

From Scribner's Magazine for November.

Is there not a certain defect of gayety in contemporary sport? We Americans seem nowadays to take ours excessively hard. We take some of our soberer matters very easily. We giggle over heresy trials, and have endless patience for the shortcomings of politicians, but we hold our breath over the reports of football games and yacht races, and lose our sleep over intricacies in the management of those events. We worried nearly as much last September over the international yacht races as our fathers did a generation ago over Mason and Slidell and the affair of the Trent.

Let us common people, who do not claim the lofty title of sportsmen, endeavor to look on at sport with somewhat more equanimity and take it easier in all its forms. If it is not enjoyable, let us try to ignore it and amuse ourselves with croquet and "one old cat" and simple diversions that we can understand. If sport cannot take care of itself, so far as it concerns us, let us let it go to the dogs and stay with the dogs until it is fit for better company.

They say we spoiled the yacht races because we persisted in crowding in to see them. They say we have injured football by precipitate curiosity of the same sort. It is a pity to subject ourselves to such complaints. There is a disease that is vulgarly (very vulgarly) known as "the big head." If the great mass of us pay too much attention to sport it seems straightway to get "the big head"; players and contestants of various sorts swell overnight into representatives of the American people; sportsmen of recognized standing tower up so high that mere statesmen are dwarfed beside them.

When that sort of thing happens sport gets empty and tiresome; runs to rhetoric and newspaper interviews and argument, and gets to be a burden and an annoyance. When it comes to that let us put it out of our minds and go about our other business.

Coquelin Promises a Lively Season.

From The London Daily News.

M. Coquelin promises a lively season at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, of which he is the lessee for fifteen years. He will, our Paris correspondent says, set out with "Du Guesclin," a heroic and historical drama by M. Paul Déroulède. The head of the hero in his tomb resembles M. Coquelin, who is pleased with the part, and hopes to make the most of it. He regards the play as patriotic in a high degree, but denies that it is Jingo. Considering who the author is, one finds it hard to share this opinion, but M. Déroulède in the Chamber of Deputies is not, as M. Coquelin says, M. Déroulède the poet, pen in hand. There will be among the interesting revivals "Thermidor," once played at the Français, and then forbidden by the Government; "Don César de Bazan" of d'Ennery, "Le Bossu," in which M. Coquelin will be Cocardasse and his son Passepoil, and for Thursday and Sunday matinées the extravaganza "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge," by MM. Moreau and Carré.

Pipe That Steam Will Not Burst.

From The London Globe.

Mr. Smillie, an engineer of Glasgow, has introduced a new steam pipe, which is said to resist successfully the tendency of steam to burst it. The pipe is of copper tubing like ordinary steampipes, but it is bound with steel wire, which is soldered to the copper by a fusible alloy having a much higher melting point than the temperature of the supercharged steam.

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FLASHING RAPIDITY OF FRENCH MARCHING

Capt. Raoul's System to Give Maximum of Speed with Minimum of Training.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The French are naturally very rapid in all their movements, and, as they are essentially military, their soldiers are quick marchers, and perform the manual of arms with a flashing rapidity that conveys the impression of nervous energy glad to find a vent in motion. Any one who watches for the first time a column of French troops in heavy marching order and notices the rapidity of their gait is inclined to believe that the pace is too good to last long. A trial march with the brisk little soldiers will soon convince the skeptic that there is no lack of endurance in the French Army. The French always had a wonderful capacity for getting over the ground quickly, and this has been increased of late years by elaborate training. Some years ago Capt

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REGISTRY QUESTIONS DECIDED

The Inmates of Two Houses Refused the Right to Vote—Two Men Indicted for False Registration.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued a mandamus against the election officers of the Fifty-first Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, in which they are ordered to strike from the rolls the names of twenty-five men who registered there from the Home for Incurables, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, in Fordham.

It was claimed in this case that no person, under the new Constitution, could acquire a residence in an institution which is wholly or in part sustained by charity. When the matter came up, ex-Judge Brown announced that there was no answer for the defendants, who acknowledged that they had no right to register.

A similar case against inmates of the Webb Shipbuilders' Home, also in Fordham, was decided in the same way by Justice Lawrence.

Justice Lawrence also issued a mandamus compelling the election officers of the Ninth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District to register Aaron L. Lubelsky of 109 East Broadway. Lubelsky is a ballot clerk in his district, but the election officers refused to register him on his father's papers, although they had registered his two brothers from the same house in this way.

Michael F. McCann, an employe of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington, who has not visited this city except at election time since he secured the position in Washington, four years ago, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms yesterday, charged with registering illegally from 96 Elm Street. Before accepting the position in question, McCann lived with his mother at 96 Elm Street, and he has ever since claimed that his residence was at that place, and has heretofore voted from there. He was arrested yesterday on a warrant for having registered at the booth at 124 Leonard Street, which is in the Thirty-sixth Election District of the Second Assembly District. Upon presentation of his leave of absence from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, signed by Acting Superintendent Sullivan, and the testimony of witnesses, McCann was told that he could vote to-day.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted John Daly and Patrick McAdams for false registration. Daly registered on Oct. 25 from 2,228 Fifth Avenue. He afterward admitted that he lives in Lakewood, N. J.

McAdams registered on Oct. 8 from 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He says he lives there.

Both men were arraigned in the Police Courts and admitted to bail a week ago.

LOCKED UP THE ALLEGED NOBLEMAN

Annoyed the Young Daughter of a Man for Whom He Had Worked.

Horace J. Hain, thirty-five years old, of 276 Seventh Avenue, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Beatrice Wilson, thirteen years old, of 130 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Hain came to this country several years ago, and was employed by the girl's father as a coachman. He continued in Mr. Wilson's service until a year and a half ago, when he began to make violent love to the girl, who was but eleven years old at that time. He told the girl that he was a Belgian nobleman, and that some day he would have countless wealth. The little girl told her father, and Hain was discharged.

This did not cure Hain of his infatuation, as, ever since, he has been trying to force his attentions on the girl whenever he would chance to meet her on the street. Since school opened, he has been in the habit of waylaying the girl on her way to Grammar School No. 48, on West Twenty-eighth Street, and he would not only talk to her, but would send in notes to her during the noon hour. The matter was reported to the Gerry society, and yesterday Agent Agnew saw Hain stop the girl at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and he arrested him.

The only charge that could be made against the man was one of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Mott fined him $10, in default of which he was locked up.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION MEETINGS

Programme for Gatherings in Many City Churches.

A series of meetings will be begun next week under the auspices of the Presbytery of New-York, the object of which will be to stimulate interest in foreign missions.

In each of the sixty-five Presbyterian churches in this city a sermon will be preached next Sunday on the subject of "Foreign Missions," and the prayer meetings the following Wednesday night will be devoted to missionary concerts. A meeting will be held Nov. 14 in each of the five central districts of the city, at which prominent speakers will appear.

The entire body of Presbyterian churches will unite on the following night for a great meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, at which ex-President Harrison is expected to preside. Ex-Gov. John W. Foster, and the Rev. Francis E. Clark will speak.

At this meeting the body of the house will be thrown open to the general public, but the boxes will be sold at a uniform price of $15. Box seats may be obtained from John W. Worrall, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at 203 Broadway.

PEACE IN WHISKY TRUST AFFAIRS

Stipulations Ending Hostilities Receive the Court's Sanction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Stipulations were to-day filed by counsel for Nelson Morris and J. B. Greenhut, signed by counsel for the reorganization, dismissing all the suits against the members of the Whisky Trust, including that against Samuel Woolner, Greenhut, and Morris, for an alleged discrepancy in the price paid for certain distillery property, and that which was put down on the books as having been paid.

The order of Judge Showalter, made some time ago, was amended so as to include the dismissal of this suit.

This is the formal ending of the Whisky Trust fight, which was practically ended more than a month ago, and sets at rest any fears that may have been entertained that the peace patched up would not last until officially sanctioned by legal forms.

Brutal Murder of an Omaha Girl.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Ida Gaskill, the eleven-year-old daughter of a widow living at 1814 Half Howard Street, was assaulted and murdered last evening in an old vacant ten-room house. Martin Booker, a coal hauler; George Morgan, a collarmaker, and Edward Sanford, a machinist, were arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, but the burden of suspicion rests upon Morgan. A crowd surrounded the jail where Morgan was confined, but he was safely taken to the penitentiary at Lincoln.

WATERWAY OF THE NORTH

How It Is Proposed to Connect Winnipeg with Hudson Bay.

LAKES TO BE JOINED BY CANALS

A Scheme That Threatens to Eclipse the St. Lawrence and Hudson River Route—The Cost Trifling.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 9.—Any scheme which promises in its fulfillment to cheapen freight rates to the seaboard is hailed with enthusiasm by the farmers of the great West. The Deep Waterways Association, which met in convention at Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks ago, proposed a measure of relief to the freight-racked agriculturists of the States and provinces adjacent to the great lakes, but those of the further West who till the soil of the Dakotas, Kansas, Montana, Neoraska, Manitoba, Alberta, and Assinibola look upon the agitation for deeper waterways via the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers as a local question, in which they have but little interest, as, if the scheme were an accomplished fact, the long land haul to the lake port would still remain a heavy tax upon their labors. What they require and what they long for, as the children of Israel longed for deliverance from their Egyptian taskmasters, is a short, direct, and cheap route to tidewater, by which their products might reach the European markets without having to pay toll to an army of brokers and middlemen, as at present.

The longed-for relief is at hand, if the plan now proposed turns out to be practicable. The lakes and streams connecting the waters of Lake Winnipeg with those of Hudson Bay have long been known to be navigable by canoes and light craft—in fact, the Hudson Bay Company has used them for over a century for the transportation of its goods and furs—but the question of their being utilized for the carriage of wheat and live stock had not been seriously considered until lately. A railroad to connect the existing systems with the ocean at Port Nelson, or Churchill, on Hudson Bay, has been under consideration for several years, and the failure of its promoters to carry it to completion has been a matter of recurring disappointment to the people of the Northwest.

Financial difficulties in the way of floating its bonds on the London market and the determined opposition of the Canadian Pacific and other Eastern roads have so far prevented the company from constructing more than the first forty miles, on which the rails are laid from Winnipeg northward; but the earnest wishes of a whole people cannot be thwarted indefinitely, and the Hudson Bay Railway must eventually become an accomplished fact. Meantime, the prospect of a waterway to Hudson Bay presents an alluring picture to Nor'westers, and, although they are not overenthusiastic, having learned discretion through past failures of the railway scheme, they welcome the proposal, and cherish the hope of its possibility.

Two routes have been proposed for this northern waterway. The first follows the west branch of the Nelson River from Lake Winnipeg to Whisky Jack Portage, where a canal four miles long would give egress to Cross Lake. Traversing Cross Lake and an unnamed lake which lies north of it in a direction a little east of north, Canal No. 2, twenty-three miles, would strike an elbow of the Nelson River, from which point there is clear navigation to Split Lake, where a mile of canal would give access to Assean Lake, and another canal from the end of Assean to Waskatowaka Lake, fifteen miles, would open an uninterrupted stretch of navigation, via the Churchill River, to Churchill Harbor, Hudson Bay, a haven of which Henry Lefroy, President of the geographical section of the British Association, says: "Churchill Harbor will undoubtedly be the shipping port for the agricultural products of the Northwest Territories and the route by which immigrants will enter that country."

The distance from Winnipeg to Churchill by this route is 907 miles, divided as follows:

	Miles.—Lake and River.	Canal.
Winnipeg, via Red River, to Lake Winnipeg	42	
Mouth of Red River to northern outlet of Lake Winnipeg	270	
Lake Winnipeg to Whisky Jack Portage	72	
Canal across Whisky Jack Portage to Cross Lake	4	4
Cross Lake and unnamed lake to Canal No. 2	59	..
Canal No. 2 to elbow of Nelson River	23	23
Nelson River to Split Lake and Assean Lake	145	1
Canal No. 3, Assean to Waskatowaka Lake	15	15
Waskatowaka to mouth of Little Churchill River	172	..
Mouth of Little Churchill to Churchill Harbor, Hudson Bay	105	..
Total	907	43

The total distance by rail from Winnipeg to Churchill is 715 miles. The estimated cost of the 43 miles of canals, five-foot channel, is $1,290,000. The scheme would also require improvements to the navigation of the Red River between Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg, estimated to cost $600,000, and the removal of obstructions from the Nelson River, which would require a further expenditure of $110,000, or in all $2,000,000 for a waterway that would serve the needs of half a continent, the portion lying to the north of the forty-ninth degree alone containing an area of 658,696 square miles! Surely the estimate is a modest one, and even if it were exceeded a hundredfold in the execution, if the project realized one-half what is promised for it, the money would be well expended. The plan just described is one that has been under discussion for the past two years, but it has never advanced further that the stage of advisement.

About two months ago Lieut. Col. Scoble and Mr. Archibald Wright, two well-known citizens of this city, set out to make a reconnoisance of the lakes and streams connecting the waters of Lake Winnipeg with those of Hudson Bay for the purpose of satisfying themselves of the possibility and practicability of utilizing them for transportation purposes. These gentlemen have just returned, and, although they are inclined to be reticent regarding the results of their investigations and their future intentions, they freely admit that their trip was a successful one in every way, and that they are now more than ever convinced of the feasibility of securing a seven-foot channel from the head of navigation on the Red River right through to Hudson Bay at a comparatively small outlay. They did not follow the route indicated in the preceding description, but took the more southerly one, traversing the chain of lakes and streams which is the outlet to Hudson Bay at York Factory through the Hayes River. This route is much shorter than the one via the Churchill River, and offers less difficulties to navigation. It is the highway which the Hudson Bay Company has used for so many years, and which years of experience taught them was the easiest and most direct.

Mr. Wright says the whole country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay is a maze of lakes, connected by innumerable streams, but all flowing northeasterly and all emptying into Hudson Bay through the Hayes, Churchill, and Nelson Rivers. On the route which they surveyed there are no formidable obstacles to be overcome. The country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay is an immense incline, which slopes very gradually toward the east and north. The lakes may be likened to basins set at intervals on the face of this slope, and discharging their waters from one to the other until their combined forces have concentrated at some favorable point and forced a passage to the ocean.

Col. Scoble, who is a civil engineer by profession and a man of great experience in canal and railroad work, expresses the utmost confidence in the practicability of constructing a navigable channel through the country which he and Mr. Wright have traveled. He is now engaged in plotting out a map and plans for his field notes, and declines to discuss the details of the work until such time as he can do so with fully elaborated corroborative data at hand. He says, however, that the problem of cheap freight rates for the wheat and cattle of the Northwest is on the eve of solution, and that in a manner that will startle the managers of the great transcontinental trunk lines and transform the entire carrying business of the continent. Not only will this new waterway work a revolution in the carrying trade, but it will open the eyes of the people dwelling west of the Mississippi to the fact that they have an outlet to the Atlantic close to their doors and independent of the great Eastern seaports, to which they have so long paid heavy tribute.

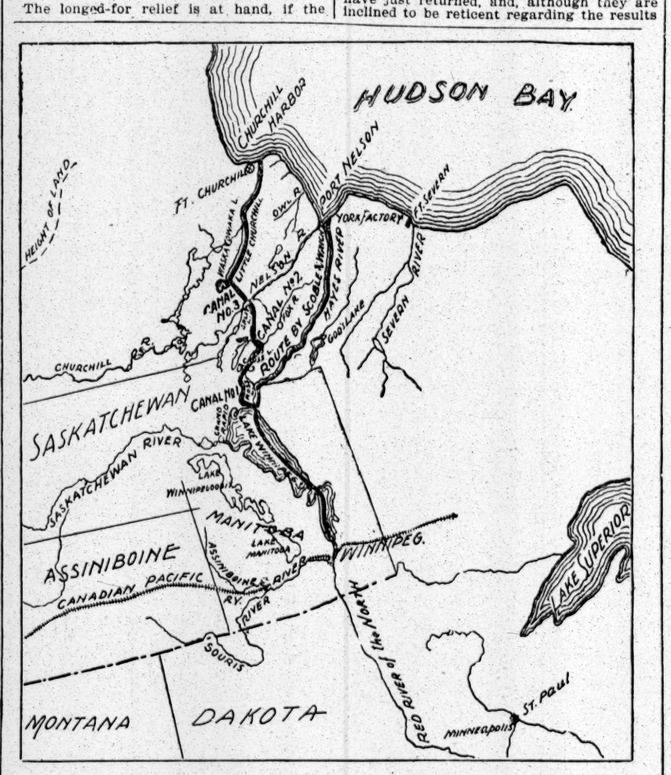
Both he and Mr. Wright smile sarcastically when the questions of climate and length of season of navigation are mentioned. They answer the latter question by propounding another, "How long is the season of navigation on Lake Superior?" The difference between it and the Hudson's Bay canal route will not be more than two weeks in any year; generally there will be none at all." The only drawback to the proposed route may arise from the uncertainty of the time of opening and closing of the inland waters. As to Hudson's Bay and Straits, there is no difficulty anticipated on that score. As high an authority as Admiral Markham of the British Navy says: "I believe the straits will be found navigable for at least four months out of every year, and often five or more. There will, I have no doubt, be many years when navigation can be carried on safely from the 1st of June until the end of November." While Capt. William Hackland, who sailed into the bay in the Hudson's Bay Company's service for many years, says: "Straits never freeze; no reason why steamships should not navigate them at any time."

The bay itself is open all the year round. It lies between the fifty-first and sixty-fourth degrees of north latitude. It contains 500,000 square miles, and its depth varies from 70 to 200 fathoms. Its temperature is from 52° to 53°, 14° warmer than Lake Superior. It drains the whole of North America east of the Rocky Mountains, south of the Mackenzie River basin, and north of the watersheds of the Missouri and St. Lawrence—a country extending 2,100 miles from east to west, and about 1,500 miles from south to north; a country containing 2,150,000 square miles. This immense inland sea is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson's Straits, a body of water extending 500 miles from east to west, its widest part being 100 miles and its narrowest 45 miles. The straits vary in depth from 150 to 300 fathoms. San Francisco is 1,328 miles nearer Liverpool by way of Port Churchill than by the St. Lawrence route, and 1,031 miles nearer than by the New-York route—this saving of distance is made on land. Hudson's Bay and Straits have been navigated regularly by Hudson's Bay Company's sailing ships since 1670—for 225 years—and during that period only two ships have been wrecked in the bay.

If the project which Col. Scoble and Mr. Wright are engaging themselves in were an accomplished fact, look at the results. Taking Lake Winnipeg as the central point of the system, a glance at the map will show the immense possibilities which await the development of this northern outlet to the ocean. Lake Winnipeg receives the waters of the Red River of the North—the main artery of the fertile plains of Minnesota and the Dakotas—from the south, and those of the Saskatchewan from the west, while the lake itself pours these waters and those of numerous less important streams through the Hayes, Nelson, and Churchill Rivers into Hudson's Bay. The Saskatchewan, flowing from the Rocky Mountains, which empties its mighty volume into the northwestern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, is navigable for 1,200 miles from its mouth, and, with its south branch, which drains the plains of Alberta, offers uninterrupted navigation for 2,000 miles. The Red River of the North, which empties into Lake Winnipeg at its southern extremity, can, with slight improvements, be made navigable from Red Lake, Minn., to Lake Winnipeg, which would give continuous navigation by way of the proposed waterways to Hudson's Bay.

This northern water route would have, by the Saskatchewan, a length of about 2,500 miles; by the Red River, a length of about 1,800 miles. The only requirements to make both routes available would be the improvements to the channel of the Red River at Goose Rapids, south of the international boundary line, and at St. Andrew's Rapids, near Winnipeg, and the building of locks at the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan. Both routes would merge in one at the northeastern end of Lake Winnipeg and form a grand highway to Hudson's Bay, international in its conception, continental in its utility. These immense watercourses could be tapped at suitable intervals by short lines of railway from the south and west which would serve the districts traversed by them and convey the wheat to elevators, where it might be stored during the Winter months, as it is now at the lake ports, and be forwarded to the bay on the breaking up of the rivers in the Spring. The climatic bugbear should not deter the people of the Northwest from making use of their waterways. Russia, under much less favorable conditions, is doing wonders with her arctic seaports. Archangel, on the White Sea, a bay of the Arctic Ocean, and lying partly within the arctic circle, is an important port. Its harbor is only open from June to October, but during that short season of navigation an average of 284 vessels, 62 steamers, and the remainder consting craft, enter and clear there, bearing away exports that aggregate in value over $6,000,000 annually. The northern portion of Siberia, of which Tobolsk is the capital, contains a population of 4,313,680, and the entire product of the immense territory is transported to market by way of the Obi River and the Gulf of Kara. The Gulf of Kara is entirely within the arctic circle, yet it and the Obi River are navigated by 134 steamers and 240 barges. The shipping trade of Eastern Siberia, which is of considerable importance, is done through ports on the Arctic Ocean as far north as the seventy-second and seventy-third degrees of latitude, and a railway is now being built through that country from the Japan Sea, 2,000 miles, to the mouth of the Yenisei River, lying sixty-four degrees north latitude, in order to still further develop this trade.

These are some of the arguments advanced by Col. Scoble and his confrère in favor of their scheme. They appear reasonable, and it is doubtless only a question of the outlay of a certain sum of money—two or three millions—to render the waters flowing into Hudson's Bay navigable and insure to the farmers of the Northwestern States and Provinces a cheap, direct, and short route to Liverpool. What a boon such a route would be to the struggling settlers of Kansas, for instance, whose profits are almost entirely wiped out by the necessarily high freight rates which they are forced to pay on the products of their farms! And if the estimates quoted as the probable cost of the securing of this northern outlet are near correct, how much more reasonable to expend the amount, or the double or treble of it, on a route which provident nature has provided, than to expend $60,000,000 or $75,000,000 on an already established route whose only fault is, not that it is insufficient for its requirements, for it serves the country tributary to it, but that it is not the natural outlet of the Northwest, and no amount of engineering skill can make it so, for, after all is said and done, the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River only drain 10 per cent. of North America, while the rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay drain over 50 per cent.



Map Showing Proposed Waterway Connecting Winnipeg with Hudson Bay.

CRUISING SPEED OF WARSHIPS

Rear Admiral Belknap Takes Exception to Criticisms.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, (retired,) when questioned to-day as to the report from Washington attributed to Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relative to the actual cruising speeds of our new warships and comparing them unfavorably with the trial speeds, said:

"That report is very misleading and needs comment. Those speeds given are not maximum speeds by any means, but average cruising speeds for the year under half power—under half power only, mind you. As the report appeared, it is entirely deceptive and creates a very wrong impression. The speeds on the official trials were under full power, instead of half, which is customarily used in cruising."

SINGULAR AERIAL TOWING DEVICE

Kites May Enable Lighthouse Folk to Send Messages to Shore in Storms.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Prof. J. Woodbridge Davis and William A. Eddy will, on election day, attempt to tow some keeled buoys across the Kill von Kull at Bergen Point by means of the towing force exerted by tailless kites.

In case of rain, kites covered with oiled silk and paraffine paper are to be used. Mr. Eddy had one of the oiled silk kites flying in the rain for more than an hour on Saturday afternoon last. He found that the kites will fly in the rain provided the wind exceeds fifteen miles an hour.

The object of these experiments is to determine whether isolated lightships can send messages ashore in stormy weather.

Swine Plague Caused by Filth.

WINNEBAGO CITY, Minn., Nov. 4.—Dr. Charles N. Hewitt of Minneapolis of the State Board of Health, Dr. V. A. Moore of Washington, Dr. O. Dahlstrom, veterinary surgeon of this place, and two other physicians, members of the local Board of Health, visited the townships of Winnebago, Verona, Prescott, Blue Earth, and Elmore, in Faribault County, yesterday. At fourteen different places post-mortems were made on hogs. The lungs of all these animals were found to be badly inflamed, and to be the seat of the disease which was pronounced swine plague by Drs. Hewitt and Moore. In the townships of Winnebago, Verona, and Prescott, the disease is increasing at an alarming rate. In the other townships visited it is abating. Dr. Hewitt says filthy conditions are the cause of the disease.

Relief for South Atlantic Men.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4.—The United States steamer Lancaster left this morning with relief crews for the ships of the South Atlantic Squadron, now on the Brazilian coast. The ship will return in the early Spring with a crew of short-time men, and will then be ordered to this station to serve as a gunnery practice ship, to which purpose she was recently adapted.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Quaker Wisdom

"Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour."—Avoid all such and eat wholesome, delicious Quaker Oats. The perfection of breakfast cereals.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

After Dinner

To prevent that feeling of fullness and distress, aid digestion and assimilation of food, cure headache and biliousness,

Take Hood's Pills

COLONIAL NEW-YORK CITY

How the News Was Presented in the Olden Days.

AN EDITOR WITH LITTLE CURIOSITY

Features in Journalism Which Would Astonish Modern Readers—Samples of Obituary Notices.

In rummaging through the files of New-York newspapers a century and a half old, one comes across happenings that would make the modern newspaper man very uneasy until he knew all about them, and had thoroughly examined causes and results. This, however, is not at all the case with "Mr. Parker." If the gossip who pulls up his horse in front of the printing office door knows the names of the people concerned in the bit of news he is imparting, well and good, he uses the names; if the informant knows the end of the story he uses that; if not, no matter; the editor never goes out to verify the tale. He doesn't bother himself much with cumbrous details anyhow, and apparently appreciates a story without names as much as one with them. Here is how he describes a very exciting experience which some people who had plenty of friends in New-York suffered:

"Tuesday last the ferryboat from Staten Island, coming over to this city, got fast in the ice, and drove up by the city, and afterward drove back again without being able to get clear. They continued in a deplorable condition till toward the next evening, without sustenance, when they happily got safe ashore at the lower ferry on the Long Island side."

Such a happening now would be described at great length in almost any of the New-York papers. It would be profusely illustrated, too, and a large proportion of the passengers would be interviewed. But Mr. Parker knew a thing or two, and one of the things he knew was that it was far more comfortable to sit beside a red-hot fireplace and write letters to delinquent subscribers than to tramp around in the snow and ice interviewing people with frost-bitten toes and noses.

Here, also, is something that would have excited the newspapers of to-day to a tremendous degree, but it does not cause good Mr. Parker to turn a hair:

"Thursday last as Col. William Ricketts of Elizabethtown, with his wife and family, were going home from this city in his own boat, accompanied by some of his friends, they unfortunately left the burgee flying at their masthead, and on their coming abreast of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, then lying in the North River, a gun was fired from on board her, but they not apprehending it to be at them, took no notice of it, on which a second shot directly followed, and the shot, passing through the boat's mainsail, struck a young woman, nurse to one of Col. Ricketts's children, in the head, and killed her on the spot. She had the child in her arms, which happily received no hurt. The boat on this immediately put back to this city. And the Coroner's inquest being summoned, and evidences on both sides being examined, they brought in willful murder. We hear that Capt. Roddam, commander of the Greyhound, was not aboard his ship at the time."

There was a state of feeling existing between the colonists and the English at this time which goes far to explain how Col. Ricketts and his friends came to forget to lower their bugee to the Greyhound, even after she fired a gun across their boat's bow, and how it came that the Greyhound was so quick to shed blood. This state of feeling is somewhat shown in the following communication concerning the election:

Mr. Parker—On Monday last, being the day appointed for the election of representatives for the City and County of New-York, the four former members were again unanimously chosen in the field, by a much greater number of persons than ever appeared there on the like occasion. It was observable that the moment his Majesty's writ was read the people expressed the most ardent affection for their former representatives by three of those popular and triumphant huzzas, which are so extremely expressive of a people's exultation at the disappointment of the Court when engaged against the interest of the country. From which we may fairly infer that the conduct of these gentlemen is universally approved of by their constituents, notwithstanding the false and malignant aspersions of some of our late Ministerial scribblers.

TRIBUNIS POPULI.

Note that the editor never got up from his chair to find out by whose orders the fatal shot was fired at Col. Rickett's boat, or what explanation the Greyhound's people had to give, or whether the Coroner was going to make an arrest in the case. Here is another item which did not arouse him in the least. He printed it as a communication and made no investigation:

Whereas, By a combination of malicious people, there has been framed the horrid scheme of iniquity carried on against me by putting my body to various tortures, and afterward confining me in my room with two men, one of them as wicked, I believe, as ever was on earth, a ship carpenter, endeavoring to persuade the public at the same time that I was dying, at other times that I was distracted. As I have nothing but the law to flee to for my vindication, I hope as soon as time will permit, that the world will be fully convinced that I never was out of my senses, but sometimes stupefied by drinks that were forced upon me, as a short time will make fully appear, room not permitting a full detail of my extraordinary ill usage here. DAVID HAY.

"Room not permitting!" And this in the paper that further informs its readers:

"The printer hereof, ever mindful to please and gratify his customers, finding but little entertainment at present suitable to the genius of many, has been obliged to provide for the Winter evening diversion of such of his friends as are that way inclined, a parcel of the nuts commonly called keskalomas nuts, which he sells at one shilling per half a peck; or two shillings.

"N. B.—They are all right, 'Sopus, and of a good sort."

In fact, the editor's position in regard to news is apologetic. It will get in his columns sometimes in spite of all he can do, but he is a gentleman and knows how to apologize therefor, as the following shows:

"As we have but little material intelligence to present to our readers this week, we hope it will not be disagreeable to inform them that we have been credibly assured that a valuable lead mine was lately discovered in Dutchess County, this province, and that some of the ore having been tried, yielded in the proportion of three-quarters of a pound of fine lead to a pound of ore. 'Tis said it lies in great quantities near the surface of the earth, and that the owners of the land are resolved to set about the improving it with all possible diligence, so we hope it may turn out to theirs as well as the country's advantage."

Here is a rather curious thing:

"Last week, as some workmen were digging a cellar on the bank of the North River just back of the English church, in order to build a still house, a stone wall was discovered between four and five feet thick, near eight feet underground, and is supposed to have been the breastwork of a battery, though we can't learn that the oldest men living amongst us have anything of such a battery being there, which affords some matter of speculation to the curious here."

Now, who in the world built that stone wall more than five feet thick on the North River, so long previous to 1750 that it was all covered over and forgotten at that time? This is another oddity:

"We are credibly informed that a number of vile quacks and base pretenders to a most ancient, useful, and honorable science have been lately brought over to this city, ('tis said from London, but we rather think from Rome,) which, if encouraged, must tend greatly to the loss and prejudice of the true and lawful proprietors, as well as to the damage and detriment of the science itself; and as such bold intruders have been heretofore unknown in these parts, a select number of steady friends to their country, being jealous of the liberties of the natural subjects, have espoused the righteous cause, and last week openly expressed their just resentment against the wicked encouragers of those scandalous interlopers; by which means we are in hopes they will soon be forever banished entirely from these dominions."

What does that mean, unless it means that a number of Catholic priests landed in New-York in 1750 and that the Protestants were afraid of them.

In those days, according to the papers, the posts to New-York and Philadelphia only rode out (horseback) once a week, weather permitting. In Winter they made the journey once a fortnight. Here is an odd paragraph about the Post Office:

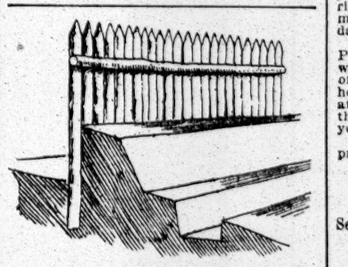
"Whereas, the keeping accounts and giving credit for postage of letters is not only become very troublesome, but is also attended with many inconveniences; therefore public notice is hereby given that for the future no letters will be delivered at the Post Office to any person whatsoever till the postage thereof is paid."

Indian wars were raging then, in which prisoners were often taken. Some New-York men were in captivity, but the editor does not think it would interest his readers to let them know how negotiations for their release are progressing. Still, he is broad-minded enough to print the following:

"Last week one of the French gentlemen who were here some time ago arrived here again by way of Boston from Canada, whose business, 'tis said, is still about the releasing of prisoners taken by the Indians during the late war."

But if the editor did not allow himself to get excited about news that concerned the living, he made up for this by his attention to the dead. It is a strange thing that only good people died in those days—that is, died natural or accidental deaths. Once in a while a bad man died, but they always had to hang him; he wouldn't die otherwise. At least that is the impression one gets by reading The Post Boy. This the editor says of Mr. Robert Watts, just deceased:

"He was a considerable merchant for many years, and always sustained the character of an honest man and a punctual, fair trader. He was a gentleman of exceeding good sense, solid judgment, and of a steady temper of mind; exemplary in his life and conversation, and remarkable for his unaffected piety and great charity, and may truly be said to have been one of the main props to religion and good manners in this part of the world. He was a sincere, constant friend, an agreeable, cheerful companion, and condescending to all, which gained him the love and esteem of all good men. 'Thus mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'"



Section of City Wall.
Erected in 1653.

When the widow of ex-Gov. Morris of New-Jersey died, The Post Boy produced this:

Last Thursday was decently interred in the family vault, at Morrisanfa, Elizabeth Morris, relict and widow of his Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq., late Governor of the Province of New-Jersey. A lady endowed with every qualification to render the sex agreeable and entertaining through all the various scenes of life. She was a pattern of conjugal affection; a tender parent, a sincere friend, and an excellent oeconomist. She was

Liberal without prodigality. | Exalted without pride, In person amiable,
Frugal without parsimony. | In conversation affable,
Cheerful without levity. | In friendship faithful, Of envy void,

That,
She passed through life endowed with every grace,
Her virtues! Black detraction can't deface;
Or cruel envy e'er eclipse her fame,
Nor mouldering time obliterate her name.

Of Adolph Philipse, Esq., "late of his Majesty's Council, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this colony," the editor says:

"He discharged his trusts with faithfulness and general applause. He was a real friend to and strict preserver and asserter of the interest and liberties of the people, in which his deeds and actions were always louder than his words. The minutes of council and journals of the House of Assembly for upward of forty years past will remain evidences of his great diligence and constant attendance upon the service of his country; an example this worthy of imitation."

When the eldest daughter of the Governor, who had married the commander of the warship Greyhound, died, Mr. Parker contented himself with printing the following:

"Good Mr. Parker: Don't let the character of our deceased friend, Mrs. Roddam, slip through your fingers as has that of her person through those of the doctors. That she was a most affable and perfectly good-natured young lady, with good sense and politeness, is well known to all her acquaintances, and became one of the most affectionate wives.

Immaturi peri, sed tu felicior, annos
Vivi mens, conjux optime, vive tuos;

were the sentiments of her later moments, when I had the honor to attend her. As this is intended as a small tribute to the manes of my dear departed friend, your inserting it will oblige one of your constant female readers and humble servant."

But it is not till the Rev. Gualterius Dubois, senior pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in New-York, dies that the literary literature of The Post Boy rises to its highest flights. He was thus described:

A gentleman of spotless character
And undissembled goodness;
Amiable in his temper, and in all points exemplary;
Of a benevolent disposition, a diffusive charity
And for his engaging manners
And the sanctity of his morals,
Beloved by all but the foes of virtue.
Great was his knowledge in sacred literature,
Nor was he ordinarily skilled in the liberal sciences.
But for human prudence and the knowledge of men,
To most superior,
And surpassed by none,
Of a catholic disposition, and Christian charity,
He never usurped the Province of God,
Nor thundered his anathemas against those of different sects
Whose lives were irreprehensible,
On controversial points and polemic theology,
Often destructive to vital piety,
He scorned to employ his precious moments,
Yet stripping an argument of its specious glare,
He had an admirable talent to expose
Its disguise and sophistry.
The awful majesty and the rigor of religion,
He softened by the winning mildness of his converse;
And those virtues which appear stern and forbidding in others,
Shone in him with attractive beauty
And ineffable lustre.
His deportment was grave, venerable, and solemn,
Yet open, unaffected, and familiar;
His discourses remarkable for a pleasing variety
Of the natural and sublime,
Yet intelligible to the most illiterate;
His style was nervous and emphatic,
Yet neither destitute of flowing periods
Nor the flowers of rhetoric.
To ecclesiastical dominion and spiritual bondage,
To blind superstition and frantic enthusiasm;
With every species
Of ghostly tyranny and priest craft,
He was a resolute and irreconcilable foe;
But for primitive Christianity and the Gospel of Christ
(Unadulterate with human inventions
Or the roguery of priests,)
Together with the freedom of enquiry and the liberty of man,
A triumphant defender.
Unambitious of power, influence, or honours,
He consecrated his literary acquirements
To inculcate religion
In its evangelical purity;
And, looking on the glorious toys of mortal life with a wise indifference,
He laid up treasures in the regions above,
Where he now partakes,
As the reward of his toils,
Pleasures immortal
And everlasting repose.
By his doctrine, his prayers and his life,
He lived the blessing and ornament of his people,
For above the space of fifty-two years;
And longing for heaven, and for heaven mature,
He departed this life with serenity and joy,
Or rather acclamations and triumph;
Bequeathing to his church lamentation and woe,
And to his followers a bright and shining example.
His remains were interred in the Old Dutch Church,
Where they sleep in expectation
Of a glorious resurrection.
May his congregation pass from the weakness of regretting him
To the contemptation of his virtues,
And rather adorn his memory with deathless praises
By imitating his pattern,
And adopting his excellencies.

Shades of all inflated humbugs, how our good old friend Peckniff would have enjoyed that! There is one point in Gaulterius's favor, though. He did not depart misquoting Latin, as the Governor's eldest daughter is said to have done.

After equipping the deceased Frederick Philipse, Esq., late of the Supreme Court, with enough virtues to stock a new calendar of saints, the editor quaintly says: "That he was a lover of his country is gloriously attested by his being repeatedly elected into the Assembly for the last twenty-seven years of his life."

That is the point where the acute reader probably winked the other eye.

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 PURE

A luxury is "Any thing which pleases the senses and is also costly or difficult to obtain."

Ivory Soap pleases the senses, but is neither costly nor difficult to obtain. Your grocer keeps it.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI

BIG BROOKLYN GAS DEAL

Seven Companies Accept Union Company's Proposition—Gas Plants May Close and Many Lose Employment.

After many attempts to consolidate the gas companies of Brooklyn, the stockholders of seven companies yesterday met and voted in favor of accepting the proposition made by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

The seven companies that voted in favor of the proposition, as well as their capital and their output of gas, are as follows:

	Capital.	Output of Gas, Cubic Feet.
Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	$2,000,000	475,000,000
Citizens' Gas Light Co.	1,750,000	
Bonds	1,250,000	400,000,000
Fulton Municipal Gas Co.	2,100,000	
Bonds	300,000	938,000,000
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	870,000	
Bonds	170,000	325,000,000
People's Gas Light Co.	1,000,000	
Bonds	404,000	300,000,000
Williamsb'g Gas Light Co.	1,000,000	
Bonds	1,000,000	450,000,000
Nassau Gas Light Co.	1,250,000	
Bonds	700,000	430,000,000

The deal was engineered by E. R. Chapman of the firm of Moore & Schley. He met the stockholders of the Williamsburg Company, and they voted to accept his offer of paying on every $50 worth of stock, 97 in bonds and 157½ in stock.

The People's Company voted in favor of the proposition, 83,227 out of 84,511 shares being in favor of the proposition, which is that shareholders will receive $900 for $1,000 of stock and $340 in new bonds.

The Fulton Municipal Company cast 19,282 votes out of 21,000 in favor of the proposition. The other companies also voted in favor of Mr. Chapman's proposition, but the details were not made public.

The representatives of the seven gas companies will have a joint meeting at noon to-day in the office of the Brooklyn Gas Company, on Remsen Street, when the action of the various companies will be ratified.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has a capital stock of $15,

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00. Matinée.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rory of the Hill—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
IRVING PLACE—Papageno—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Football—3:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—8:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
STAR—Year One—8:30. Matinée—1:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	48	44	43
6 A. M.	48	44	43
9 A. M.	47	46	45
12 M.	45	52	50
4 P. M.	43	53	53
6 P. M.	40	51	50
9 P. M.	37	49	48
12 P. M.	37	49	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....46.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....48.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....50.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The peculiarity of the campaign that closes to-day is that it has been perfectly impossible to get up any honest enthusiasm over it. Last year we had a fair chance to redeem the city, not only by "downing Tammany," but by making sure that we were not going to put another machine in its place. The committee of citizens embodied as non-partisans were strong enough to enforce non-partisan nominations in the sense that their candidates pledged themselves to non-partisan administration. It was not in anybody's mind to transfer the rule from CROKER to PLATT. It was possible for a good citizen to vote the reform ticket with pleasure and without any mental reservations.

There is no such ticket now in the field, except the forlorn hope of the Goo Goos. Last year the Platt machine supported the candidacy of Mayor STRONG because it cheerfully assumed that his promises to the people were made to be broken. In so far as he has kept them—and he has kept them to a very considerable extent—he has infuriated the Republican machinists. This year they made sure, in case of the success of the fusion ticket, that there should be "something in it for them," and to the same extent against the interests of the people. To put Tammany Boys out of a public office for the sake of putting Platt Boys in is not an object in the attainment of which a respectable citizen can take pride or pleasure.

Accordingly, everybody recognizes that the local election of to-day is a choice of evils. The one thing that is not permissible to a respectable citizen, painfully trying to make his vote count for good local government, is to asperse the motives or the conduct of other respectable citizens who are pursuing the same object, but whose choice is different from his own. Dr. PARKHURST, who has appeared as a champion of fusion, is practically upon much the same ground with Bishop POTTER, who appears as the opponent of fusion. Bishop POTTER denounces bargains of the kind of which the fusion ticket is a result. Dr. PARKHURST does not disapprove of them, but declines to carry them out. He says he will not vote for such of the candidates as are objectionable. It does not appear that he will vote for any of them except those whose names are also on the Good Government ticket, which the Bishop approves. THE TIMES has already often expressed the opinion that the best course for the discriminating voter is to make up his own ticket by marking the cross against the best names he can find on the ballot.

Of course, the question of Sunday beer ought not to play any part in the municipal election, and of course it will play a very considerable part. That is a matter to be settled at Albany by the election of Democratic candidates to the Legislature pledged to work for local option. But what with LAUTERBACH explaining away the Republican declaration about the Sunday laws and WARNER MILLER rubbing it in, the interjection of that question into a local election is likely to be as injurious to the fusion ticket as it is irrelevant to the other local issues to be decided.

THE DEEP-WATERWAY COMMISSION.

The President has just appointed three Commissioners, under authority granted at the last session of Congress, to "make inquiry" and to report whether it is possible to construct a deep waterway which will enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. They are also to report upon the most convenient location for such a waterway, and its probable cost. They are to confer with any similar body that may be appointed by the Government of Great Britain or Canada, and, in case it is thought advisable for any part of the waterway to be located in Canada, the report is to include information as to what treaty arrangements may be necessary to secure the free use of the line by both countries.

This is far from a satisfactory provision for a preliminary inquiry upon so important a subject, especially as only $10,000 was allowed for the expense of the Commission, but it is a beginning, and may be improved upon by Congress hereafter. The President has appointed a thoroughly competent Commission in President ANGELL of the University at Ann Arbor, Mr. LYMAN E. COOLEY of Illinois, and Mr. JOHN E. RUSSELL of Massachusetts. These are men who are sure to take an enlightened interest in the subject and to exercise a clear judgment upon the general questions involved; but to determine the feasibility of such an undertaking and to make any estimate of cost that will have any substantial value, there will have to be an examination of routes by competent engineers.

The most that these Commissioners can do, until more liberal provision is made by Congress, is to get together such information as may be available from past inquiries and examinations, and consider the general subject far enough to be able to make definite recommendations with reference to further action. They can, of course, consult with British or Canadian Commissioners, if there are any such to consult with, but it is desirable that our Government should ascertain first of all whether it is not practicable to construct a deep waterway from Lake Erie to the Hudson River through this State. That the route is the most desirable, if feasible, is quite obvious, and nobody can tell whether it is feasible or not, from both an engineering and financial point of view, until a careful survey has been made and the question of construction and water supply has been thoroughly examined into.

Little can be done of a practical character with the means afforded by the action of the last Congress, but the Commissioners may make sufficient "inquiry" to be able to make some definite and intelligent recommendations in a report at the coming session. The subject needs to be dealt with in a larger way than that already provided for, and the interest that has been excited since last Spring and the appointment of this Commission may serve the purpose of spurring Congress up to something more effective.

HILLIGOSS VS. COVERT.

Our report concerning the conclusion of the interesting suit of Mrs. HILLIGOSS against Mr. W. R. COVERT, tried last week in Indiana, indicates that the jury was not composed of men who exhibited "an entire willingness to be deceived." It may be recalled that with these words the late THOMAS R. HAZARD defined, to the Seybert commission, "the true spirit in which the study of Spiritualism should be approached." This jury decided in twenty minutes that Mrs. HILLIGOSS was entitled to no damages whatever.

She had sued to recover $10,000 because Mr. COVERT had repeatedly declared in public that Spiritualist "mediums" were "liars, fools, knaves, frauds, or ignoramuses," and had invited any "medium" who felt aggrieved by his assertion to test the question in the courts. Mrs. HILLIGOSS thought that her reputation and business had suffered to the extent of $10,000, and other "mediums" flocked to Anderson, Ind., in order that they might assist her in the prosecution of Mr. COVERT and rejoice with her if she should be successful. But the jury stands by Mr. COVERT, who, we presume, will now continue the publication of his highly comprehensive assertion, with some accession of emphasis.

As we said a few days ago, Mr. COVERT should exhibit his show in a larger town. He is a man of very considerable pecuniary resources, and he appears to be fond of amusing litigation. We think there are in the large Eastern cities, or in Chicago, prosperous "materializing mediums" who could scarcely resist the temptation to bring him into court if he should attack them as he has attacked the "mediums" of Indiana. A suit of this kind tried in Chicago or New-York, with all the accessories of materializing exhibits, slate writing, levitation, and the like, would promote the gayety of nations and effectively serve Mr. COVERT's philanthropic purpose. This suggestion deserves his attention.

MAKE NO MISTAKES WITH THE BALLOT.

After all that has been said to familiarize voters with the new ballot and the manner of using it, there is danger that some may be confused when they come face to face with it in the voting booth for the first time, and may make some kind of a "break." It is really very simple if one knows before he enters the booth how he wishes to vote, and there are ample facilities for learning beforehand just how to express the vote. We will repeat a few notes of warning for such of our readers as may still feel any uncertainty.

First of all, do not erase or scratch out any name or make any mark on the ballot except those necessary to express the vote. It will make the whole ballot void and will not be counted for any candidate. Use only a pencil with black lead. There will be one in the booth, but it is well to have one in the pocket as well in case of need.

To vote the straight Democratic ticket, which includes the Tammany candidates, put the mark in the circle at the top of the second column under the star. To vote for the Democratic State ticket and the fusion ticket, put the mark in the circle at the top of the third column under the ship, and then put a similar mark in the square before the name of the candidate for the Senate and the name of the candidate for the Assembly at the bottom of the first or second column, according as you wish to vote for Republicans or Democrats for the Legislature.

So far, the matter is very simple and easy, and the bulk of the vote will no doubt be cast in the first three columns. The next three will take care of themselves. Now, if one wishes to make any exceptions in marking a column, that is, wishes to vote for one or more candidates whose names are not in that column, the simplest way is to put the cross mark in the circle above that column just as if voting it all, and then put the mark before the name of each candidate voted for in any other column. Nothing needs to be done about the candidate whom it is desired to omit where there is only one for the same office on the same ticket. The vote counts for the one whose name is marked separately, and not for the one standing for the same office in column marked in the circle.

Now comes the only point requiring a little care. There are on each of the tickets three candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, two for the Court of General Sessions and two for the City Court for the full term. It has been explained over and over again that, in mixing these, that is to say, in voting for candidates for the "same office" who are not all in the column marked within the circle, the mark must be put before the name of each of the candidates for whom one wishes to vote. The simplest rule is: Unless you vote a straight ticket by the single cross mark in the circle, mark separately in the square before his name each of your three candidates for the Supreme Court, your two candidates for the General Sessions, and your two candidates for City Court, full term.

THE RACING LAW.

The equal division of the Common Pleas Judges holding a General Term upon the constitutionality of the Gray racing law raises a question which it is very desirable to have speedily settled. Without doubt the Jockey Club will take steps to procure an authoritative and final decision upon the constitutionality of the law at the earliest moment. The law was drawn with great care and under the best legal advice, in order to meet the new conditions raised by the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting lotteries.

If Judge BISCHOFF is right in his view of the law these precautions were futile, and it will be necessary to have a new racing law passed at the next session of the Legislature, or such a modification of the existing law secured as shall enable respectable racing to be continued in the State of New-York.

Moreover, as Judge GIEGERICH very clearly shows, if Judge BISCHOFF's ruling is to prevail, then many of the "events" announced for the programme of the Horse Show ought to have been promised "subject to the approval of Mr. ROOSEVELT." Perhaps no more effective illustration could be had of the scope and effects of the Bischoff interpretation than would be afforded by the "raiding" of the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, with such incidents as the lugging off of gentlemen riders from the ring and the arrest and bailing at midnight in a police station of a crowd of collusive fashionables corralled from the boxes.

Meanwhile it is gratifying that the Gray law is the law of the State, because in the absence of that law there would be nothing to restrain the rascalities and atrocities of Winter racing and the other abuses of the turf which now are suppressed. There is in the present aspect of the matter no excuse whatever for making the police the agents or assistants of the spite or extortion of a poolseller who finds his occupation gone.

VOTE FOR CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Every voter will receive to-day a separate ballot relating to the canal improvement proposition. It will be a small one, but he will have to take it into the booth with and return it to the Inspector after he comes out, and he might as well use it and help give a full and significant expression to public opinion on the canal question.

He will not find, as his "favorite newspaper" may have told him, any "for" or "against" before "the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal," but he will find the legend on the ballot preceded by two square spaces, one above the other, before the upper of which will be the word "Yes" and before the lower the word "No." A cross mark in the space after "Yes" will vote in favor of the proposition, after "No" it will vote against it.

As the ballot must be taken and must be returned, and as it will be so easy to mark it for a vote upon the proposition, there will be no excuse for a light vote on this question, and a heavy vote will be much more expressive, however safe the approval of the proposition may be regarded. There will be votes against it in some parts of the State, and there may even be some blind votes against it here. The proportion of these should be reduced as much as possible by an overwhelming affirmative vote.

THE RAM KATAHDIN.

It would be a case of obvious hardship to the builders, and perhaps also of needless loss to the navy, should the ram Katahdin be finally rejected by the Government. Of course, as the law and the contract now stand, Secretary Herbert has no alternative but that of rejecting her. That contract, drawn up in accordance with the act of March 2, 1889, prescribed that "if said vessel shall, under the conditions prescribed or approved as aforesaid, fail to exhibit and maintain successfully for two consecutive hours an average speed of at least 17 knots per hour, she shall be rejected." At her trial last week she made an average of only 16.13 knots.

This contract, however, was exceptionally hard on the builders of the Katahdin in departing from the general rule of allowing acceptance with a suitable deduction of penalty even if the contract requirements of horse power or speed should not be reached. Thus, the Newark was to develop 8,500 horse power, and to be rejected if falling below 7,500; the Charleston to develop 7,000, and to be rejected for less than 6,000; the Petrel to develop 1,100, and to be rejected for less than 1,000; the Baltimore, 9,000, with less than 8,000 for rejection; the Bennington and Concord to make each 3,400 horse power, with rejection for less than 2,900; the Monterey, to make 5,400, with rejection below 4,800.

Speed contracts have followed a similar rule. Thus the Montgomery was to make 17 knots and to be rejected for less than 16; the Detroit's and Marblehead's contracts were exactly like the Montgomery's; the Bancroft was to make 12 knots, and to be rejected for less than 11; the Machias and Castine, built by the Bath Iron Works, the same company that constructed the Katahdin, were each to make 13 knots, and to be rejected below 12; the Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena, 13 knots, and to be rejected for less than 12 knots.

Why, then, should a different rule have been made for the Katahdin? In the case of some vessels, like the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the New-York, the Olympia, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Columbia, and the Minneapolis, there were provisions for premiums and penalties, but, if we do not mistake, no condition at all of absolute rejection; and the same is true of the Iowa and the Brooklyn. The Ericsson was to make 24 knots, with rejection or acceptance at the Secretary's option under 22 knots.

It might even seem that if any discrimination was to be made regarding the Katahdin it should have been one in her favor rather than against her, because vessels like the Machias and Castine, built by the same firm, were familiar in naval construction, and the same was true of many other vessels mentioned; whereas the Katahdin was a novelty. Indeed, her peculiar shape and the need that her bows should be heavy seemed likely to make her bury the latter somewhat, so retarding her speed; and, as a fact, the Bath Iron Works was the only bidder that offered to undertake her at all.

We should certainly expect, therefore, that Congress would come to the relief of the builders of the Katahdin by providing for her acceptance upon deducting penalties corresponding to the premiums. It has been seen that the margin of a knot is customary between contract speed and rejection; and that would clearly accept her. The very fact that Congress provided neither premiums nor penalties in her case and that the Navy Department, in its contract, supplied the former hypothetically, or on the approval of Congress, indicates imperfect legislation originally. There is, at all events, no apparent reason why such a novelty in construction should not be put on as good a footing as every-day types, especially since, from her peculiarities, she would have to be sacrificed to any buyer except a Government.

They have now taken to lynching burglars down in Arkansas. The next step will naturally be to declare all laws of every kind definitely off, close all Court Houses, and return to utter barbarism. It is no worse, morally, to burn or shoot a man without trial for one crime than for another, and if mobs are to decide the penalty for a single form of wickedness, they might as well take complete control of affairs. Indeed, open and avowed anarchy is on the whole better than a partial overthrow of social bulwarks. It is more consistent and will have no more serious effects.

After all the impassioned eloquence that has been excited by England's attempt to grab the little island of Trinidad, the real basis of the whole controversy turns out to be the fear of one telegraph company lest another should get some of its business away. Of course that is a foundation quite broad enough to warrant a good deal of excitement, but it does make the very suggestion of real international trouble in regard to the matter rather ludicrous.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY

It Will Fall This Year on Thursday, Nov. 28—Proclamation by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The customary Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by the President to-day, as follows:

A Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The constant goodness and forbearance of Almighty God which have been vouchsafed to the American people during the year which is just past call for their sincere acknowledgment and devout gratitude.

To the end, therefore, that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenly Father, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all our people.

On that day let us forego our usual occupations, and in our accustomed places of worship join in rendering thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields and in the busy marts of trade; for the peace and order that have prevailed throughout the land; for our protection from pestilence and dire calamity, and for the other blessings that have been showered upon us from an open hand.

And with our thanksgiving let us humbly beseech the Lord to so incline the hearts of our people unto Him that He will not leave us nor forsake us as a Nation, but will continue to us His mercy and protecting care, guiding us in the path of National prosperity and happiness, enduing us with rectitude and virtue and keeping alive within us a patriotic love for the free institutions which have been given to us as our National heritage.

And let us also on the day of our thanksgiving especially remember the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of the independence of the United States.

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

An Entire Roman House Dug Up.

From The London Daily News.

Rome is really an inexhaustible mine to the lover of antiquity. Almost every day, says our correspondent there, new discoveries are announced, while almost any spot repays excavation. Lately, in Via della Sette Sale, near the Colosseum, and next to the ruins of the Baths of Titus, while digging was being carried on at some foundations, there came to light, at the depth of twenty-six feet, an entire Roman house with black and white mosaic floors, and with some remains of the subdued polychrome decoration for which the house of Livia on the Palatine is celebrated. The walls are frescoed with garlands of flowers, with cooks in the centre. It seems to be the remains of the residence of the Praefectus urbis, the situation of which corresponds to the locality in which the ruins have been discovered. Almost at the same time, in the vicinity of the Piazza della Carretta, near the Roman Forum, there have been unearthed, sixteen feet deep, some private baths of considerable extent, with passages paved with large pieces of basalt, similar to those of the antique Via Sacra.

TO SECURE DEEP WATERWAYS

Mr. Cleveland Appoints Commissioners to Report on Connecting the Lakes with the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Under authority of the act of Congress providing for a joint Canadian and United States Commission to inquire into and report on the feasibility of establishing deep waterways between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, the President to-day appointed James B. Angell of Michigan, John E. Russell of Massachusetts, and Lyman G. Cooley of Illinois as American Commissioners.

The authority given for the appointment of the Commissioners is contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, which reads as follows:

The President of the United States is authorized to appoint, immediately after the passage of this act, three persons, who shall have power to meet and confer with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Government of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, and who shall make inquiry and report whether it is feasible to build such canals as shall enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, and an adequate and controllable supply of water for continual use; where such canals can be most conveniently located, the probable cost of the same, with estimates in detail; and if any part of the same should be built in the territory of Canada, what regulations or treaty arrangements will be necessary between the United States and Great Britain to preserve the free use of such canal to the people of this country at all times; and all necessary facts and considerations relating to the construction and future use of deep-water channels between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. The persons so appointed shall serve without compensation in any form, but they shall be paid their actual traveling and other necessary expenses, not exceeding in all $10,000, for which purpose the said sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

The President, in his discretion, may detail as one of such persons an officer of the army or navy.

The gentlemen selected by Mr. Cleveland to represent the United States are of National reputation. Prof. Angell is President of the University of Michigan and was one of the American representatives on the Canadian Fisheries Commission. Mr. Russell is the well-known Massachusetts Democratic politician and lawyer. Mr. Cooley is a prominent Chicago capitalist, who has given much attention to transportation on the great lakes.

STRIKE ON THE GREAT NORTHERN

A Bridge Burned in Washington and Engines Killed in Montana—Trainmen Refuse to Join the Strikers.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 4.—A strike has been ordered by the American Railway Union on this division of the Great Northern Railroad.

A force of twenty-five men employed in the machine shops and a score of carpenters walked out. The trainmen, including engineers, firemen, and brakemen, stuck to their places, and trains are running to-night, although somewhat delayed. The west-bound transcontinental train came to a burning bridge at Columbia Falls yesterday afternoon. A man was seen running away from the structure. Luckily, the trainmen were able to put out the fire before it destroyed the bridge.

A telegram has been received from General Manager Warren offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the miscreant who set the bridge on fire.

KALISPELL, Mon., Nov. 4.—The local branch of the American Railway Union this morning passed a resolution to call out the men on the mountain division of the Great Northern Railway. Under the leadership of Roy Goodwin, Director of the union, six or eight members took possession of the roundhouse and ditched and killed several engines, and ran several cars into the turntable.

Goodwin and his men soon got into collision with the police, and six of them, including the leader, were placed under arrest and will be given a hearing to-morrow. A gang of men was at once set to work at the turntable and succeeded in getting trains going again late in the afternoon. The engineers and firemen, who are not members of the American Railway Union, remained at their posts and took out trains both ways this evening.

BONDING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Some of the Curiosities of the Prevailing System.

Washington Telegram to The Philadelphia Press.

Some Treasury Department officials have been making interesting discoveries in the method of bonding public officers. One hundred and six thousand officers are under bond to the Government, the amount involved being more than $163,000,000. Most of these officers, 104,000 in number, are Postmasters. There are 213 under the Treasury Department, being such officials as collectors of customs and surveyors. There are 261 officers under the War Department, including Paymasters, Quartermasters, and Surgeons; 298 in the Navy Department, 500 under the Interior Department, and 800 under the other departments. One of the curiosities is that no army engineer officer is under bond. The eight army Surgeons give bonds amounting to $160,000, while the engineer officers, who handle millions of dollars for river and harbor work, do not give the Government any security other than their oath as army officers.

The army officers who are stationed at military schools and who are responsible for second-hand guns and a small quantity of ammunition, give bonds amounting to more than $1,000,000. The disbursing clerk in the Navy Department, through whose hands pass the vast sums paid out for armor, warships and gun forgings, furnished a bond of but $10,000. The fifty-one army Quartermasters who handle funds give bonds amounting to nearly $1,500,000, while the engineer officers in the same service, who handle sums greatly in excess of that disbursed by the Quartermasters, are unhampered by any such requirement. Fortunately, there have been few failures among engineer officers properly to account for public funds placed in their custody.

Officers are bonded without regard for the responsibility or risk incurred. Thus, the Assistant Treasurer in New-York is bonded for $500,000, while the Treasurer in Washington is bonded for $150,000. If the amounts involved in their respective offices were considered, the amounts of the bonds should be reversed. Neither of these officials could get away with any money of the Government. They would have as much trouble in actual defalcation as Secretary Carlisle himself.

It has been suggested that a regular scale of bonds for subordinate employes be adopted, so as to relieve leading officials of financial responsibility for the dishonesty of employes. The Postmaster at New-York gives a bond of $500,000, while a subordinate employe may commit an offense beyond the Postmaster's powers to prevent, for which the later's bondsmen must be unjustly held accountable.

The department is in favor of discontinuing personal bonds and substituting therefor the bonds of trust companies organized to do this character of business. This substitution, it is estimated, would result in an annual saving to the Government of about $70,000.

Gladstone's Courage in His Opinions.

From The London Spectator.

Mr. Gladstone has the courage of his opinions. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro recently sent him, through a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, a complimentary message, and on Oct. 18 Mr. Gladstone replied in a letter in which he declares that, "in his deliberate opinion, the traditions of Montenegro now committed to his Highness as a sacred trust exceed in glory those of Marathon and Thermopylae, and all the war traditions of the world." That is a little Irish, surely. The Montenegrins, assisted by their mountain fastnesses, have fought very well, but ought not the glory of a struggle to be increased in some degree by its results? Marathon saved Europe from subjugation by Asiatics, as again did Sobieski's rescue of Vienna, and the destruction of the Armada prevented the rise of a universal and evil monarchy, while the capture of Vicksburg destroyed slavery as a successful social system; but the defence of Montenegro has only preserved the liberty of Montenegrins. That is a grand achievement for that minute people, but the benefit to the world has been nil, the Turks continuing their career of destruction, rapine, and misgovernment, as if the Black Mountain had never existed. The liberties of mankind gained nothing by the heroism of the Vladikas, though the liberty of Montenegro gained all.

Death of an Old Actress.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Rachel Cantor, the oldest actress in America, died to-night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Wilkinson, after a short sickness. She retired from the stage thirty years ago, and for many years was an inmate of the Edwin Forrest Home in Philadelphia. She was born in 1810.

PADEREWSKI THE PIANIST.

His Reappearance in America a Great Popular Success.

THE NEW POLISH FANTASIA GOOD

Carnegie Hall Crowded with an Enthusiastic Audience—The Old Furor Revived with Much Energy.

Paderewski has returned and the town is at his feet again. Somewhat paler than of yore, and with the sunburst of hair a trifle diminished in extent, the great Polish pianist reappeared at Carnegie Hall last night, and the popular worship of two years ago began again as if it had never been interrupted. After his tremendous performance of the Liszt concerto he was recalled again and again, and compelled to add an encore number to his programme. At the close of the concert, the audience refused to depart, but applauded and cheered till the pianist sat down again and played in his own dazzling way the Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 3—the one with the glissando scales, which Paderewski plays so wonderfully. It was a great audience, a brilliant-looking assembly, that welcomed him, and did its best to launch him on another season of triumph. He deserves it. He is a true artist, and the greatest player of his time.

The pianist elected to present himself for the third season in America with a formidable programme, based upon a pernicious custom established here by the athletic Franz Rummel. The F minor concerto of Chopin, Liszt's E flat concerto, and Mr. Paderewski's own Polish fantasia, the three prefaced by the formality of an overture, formed a programme that might have tried the endurance not only of the player, but also of the listener, had the solo performer been one of less influential personality.

It can be said at once that Mr. Paderewski has made progress in his art. He is a greater pianist to-day than he was two years ago. He has said himself that he declined to come to America last year because he had not advanced sufficiently to offer himself again to audiences in the United States. Whether the general public will perceive that he has advanced is doubtful. Critical listeners will certainly do so. He has gained in finger-strength very much, and this enables him to impart not only more brilliancy to his scale work, but to widen the dynamic range of those infinite gradations of shading which he knows so well how to use. Furthermore it assists him in the assumption of a broader and more commanding style. Amiability, loveliness, tenderness were the familiar elements of Mr. Paderewski's style. To these he has added some accents of high dignity, and there are moments now when his playing becomes majestic in its proclamation of feeling. His art was many-sided two years ago; but to-day it has more depth. It always won love and gained respect. To-day it commands submission.

This new breadth, this added power, was best displayed in the pianist's performance of Chopin's F minor concerto, a work of no great complexity, but of no little breadth of feeling. In his treatment of the cantabile theme of the first movement Mr. Paderewski first sounded the new note. Beginning the theme forte in an almost grandiose style, he sang it away into a most exquisite morendo, filling the whole melody with a passion that inferior pianists always fail to discover. This reading fairly prepared the observant listener for his treatment of the slow movement, which for breadth of style and passionate feeling has never been equaled here. The recitative part was powerfully dramatic in treatment and the reading, as a whole, showed a profounder sympathy with Chopin and a higher conception of his art than any other pianist has shown within the memory of the present writer.

The Liszt concerto was played very much as the same pianist used to play it, except that the accession of finger-strength imparted a richer color to the graceful arabesques of tone carved by the old wizard of Weimar. It is only an act of justice to say that something of the brilliancy was due to the fine instrument on which the pianist played. And it should, furthermore, be said that the finale was performed with an abandon that was something like fury, and that held the audience breathless.

Mr. Paderewski's own Polish fantasia is a genial, charming, characteristic work. The themes are spontaneous, graceful, engaging, and thoroughly Polish in rhythm and color. The formal outline of the work is like that of the best of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies, but the inner workmanship is more scholarly. Mr. Paderewski has shown himself in this composition to be a real composer, possessed of a firm mastery of the formal material of his art. His fantasia is, in the modern style, a polyphonic work. His principal themes appear most frequently together in single or double counterpoint, sometimes on the piano alone, and sometimes on the solo instrument and the orchestra simultaneously. And there is never any obvious straining after contrapuntal construction; the results are always fresh and euphonious.

The development is ingenious, leading us through an alternation of light and shade, with constantly increasing richness, to a brilliant and inspiriting finale. The melodies, it should be noted, are all original, though they follow closely the cut of the folk-song and peasant dance of the composer's native land. The piano part is extremely brilliant, with its dazzling runs, octave passages, and glissandi in octaves, thirds, and sixths. It produces all the effect of enormous difficulty, but as a matter of fact it is not so for any pianist of advanced technic. That is because Mr. Paderewski is himself a master of his instrument and knows how to make it sound without writing passages that lie awkwardly for the fingers.

The orchestration is superb in its richness, variety, and sonority. It glows with all the colors of the instrumental rainbow, and even the harp, never before heard in a work for piano and orchestra, is called in to set the contrast of its thin, glassy tone against the opulent sound of the solo instrument. The Polish fantasia ought to become a favorite with the general public, for it combines in a most skillful manner good music with all the elements of popularity in the mat

PLANS OF THE RADICALS

Bourgeois Reads to the Deputies His Ministry's Programme.

RAILWAY SCANDAL INVESTIGATION

Organization of the Army, Progressive Probate Tax, Income Tax, Co-operative Insurance—Guieysse Appointed.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Premier Bourgeois read this afternoon the declaration of policy of the new Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies. The Radical Deputies cheered the Premier repeatedly, but the members of the Centre remained frigidly silent throughout the address.

M. Bourgeois began by announcing that the Cabinet would obey the wishes of the Chamber in opening a supplementary inquiry into the Southern Railway scandals, no matter what might be the result, and would deposit upon the table of the Chamber a complete collection of the documents in the case, so as to enable Parliament to pronounce political and moral judgment in the matter.

He said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill prohibiting Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies from holding positions as Directors of any companies having contracts with the State, under the penalty of losing their seats. It was also proposed, he said, to modify the law concerning persons making their preliminary examinations public as far as possible.

Numerous crises and grave and tragic events, M. Bourgeois said, had retarded legislative reforms which various commissions had prepared long ago, and the nation now awaits the methodical and resolute effort necessary to obviate the existing dead-lock. The essential question now was to vote the budget upon the normal date. With reference to the army, he said the Government would give satisfaction to the desire of the nation for a perfect organization and supervision of expenditures.

He congratulated the troops in Madagascar upon their admirable march to Antananarivo, and said that France had acquired alliances which re-establish the universal equilibrium. The Government, he said, would remain faithful to those alliances and pursue the pacific development of France's rights and interests.

The Government, he announced, would support a bill for the imposition of a progressive probate tax and measures for reform in the laws regulating the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, providing that hygienic fluids shall not be taxed, and to entirely correct the anti-democratic inequalities in the fiscal system by a general income tax. It would also defend bills relating to co-operative insurance, to organize a system of workingmen's pensions, and would prepare a definite settlement of the relations between Church and State. The Government, he said, did not intend to interfere with the economic régime, but would merely ask that measures be passed destined to defend the agriculturists against certain international speculations and to regulate international speculations in gold mines.

M. Bourgeois expressed his belief that a Republican majority existed in the Chamber willing to support a Government actuated by the old Republican spirit. He demanded the confidence of the Chamber for the Government, not that it might live, but that it might act. At the request of M. Bourgeois the Chamber adjourned until Thursday. M. Ricard, Minister of Justice and Worship, read the declaration of the Ministry in the Senate.

M. Guieysse has been appointed Minister of the Colonies in the new Cabinet in consequence of the refusal of M. Leveillé to accept that portfolio.

Pierre Paul Guieysse is one of the Republican representatives for Morbihan in the Chamber of Deputies, to which body he was first elected in 1890 by 6,536 votes. He was re-elected in 1893 by a majority of 3,256 votes over M. Hostier, his Conservative opponent.

M. Guieysse is an Egyptologist. He published in 1876, "Rituel Funéraire Egyptien," and, in 1878, "Le Papyrus Funéraire de Soutimès."

DEATH OF CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY.

A French Journalist, Member of the Institute, and Author.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Philippe Cucheval-Clarigny, the distinguished French journalist, is dead.

Philippe Cucheval-Clarigny, born at Calais, Feb. 1, 1821, was a laureate of all the provincial colleges of France in 1838. He was a classmate and friend of the Duc d'Aumale at the Lycée Henri IV. He was a librarian of the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève until his retirement, in 1885. In 1840 he was one of the editors of Le Constitutionnel and opposed to the Guizot Government. In 1847 he was the founder of La Liberté de Penser and the author of remarkable satirical essays on the life and works of Father Loriquet, a Jesuit whose loyalist history of France described Napoleon as General in Chief of the armies of Louis XVIII. and skipped over the First Empire as a period of insignificance wherein the sovereign was abroad. Cucheval-Clarigny served faithfully for a time the Government of Napoleon III. He published in 1860 a "Histoire de la Presse en Angleterre et aux Etats-Unis," and, since then, several books on the French Constitution, Lord Beaconsfield, public instruction in France, and the finances of Italy. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

EXTRADITION FROM HONDURAS.

Alleged Memphis Embezzler to be Returned Without Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At the request of the Secretary of State, the Government of Honduras has promised to extradite A. K. Ward, the alleged Memphis embezzler who was captured in that country recently.

The United States has no extradition treaty with Honduras, and the favor extended in Ward's case emphasizes all the more the friendly feeling of that Government toward this country, through the fact that this Government could not reciprocate if Honduras required the extradition of one of its criminals from America.

It will be necessary for the State of Tennessee to send an officer to Honduras for Ward, as the Federal Government has no fund for that purpose to be used in State cases.

MORE SILVER INGOTS REGAINED.

Only Seven of a Famous Lot Stolen in September Now Missing.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The police of Mile-End this evening seized a van laden with carpets and cushions, among which were thirteen complete ingots of silver and parts of two others, being a portion of the thirty-nine ingots, valued at £4,900, the property of the Midland Railway Company, that were stolen from a van in Ossulston Street, St. Pancras, Sept. 25.

The occupants of the van seized to-day—two men made Barratt and Gray—were arrested. The latter is apparently of good social position. The driver of the van was allowed to escape. It is presumed that he was in league with the police in their efforts to recover the silver. Only seven of the ingots are now missing.

NOT THE REIS WANTED HERE.

Friedberger's Thief Is Not the Man Who Was Arrested in Colon.

COLON, Nov. 4.—The man Reis, who was arrested here as he landed from the steamer Allianca on Wednesday last, charged with stealing jewelry from L. S. Friedberger of New-York, turns out to be Christian Reis of San Francisco, and not Joseph Reis, the man who is wanted by the New-York police.

The arrest was made by the American Consul here at the request of the New-York Detective Bureau. Upon furnishing satisfactory proofs of his identity the Consul to-day ordered Reis's release.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC'S CRUISER.

The Buenos Ayres Makes Twenty-three Knots an Hour from Jarrow.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The new cruiser Buenos Ayres, built by the Armstrongs for the Argentine Government had a trial of speed, starting from Jarrow on Saturday, when she made over twenty-three knots an hour under natural draught. The Buenos Ayres is of 4,500 tons, 424 feet long, and 47 feet wide.

DEATH OF BARON VON HEECKEREN.

A Politician Who Killed the Great Russian Poet, Poushkin.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Baron von Heeckeren is dead in Alsace.

He was born at Colmar in 1812, being the son of a rich proprietor, and a nephew, on his mother's side, of Prince von Hatzfeld. In 1830 he entered the service of Russia and two years later received the brevet of Captain in the Imperial Horse Guards.

Upon his return to France he entered political life, and, under the republic, was elected by his department to the Constitutional Assembly. In 1852 he was at the head of an extraordinary mission to the Czar, and was named Senator in 1852. In 1868 he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

George Charles d'Anthès took the name of von Heeckeren from his adopted father, who was the Chargé d'Affaires of Holland at St. Petersburg.

His wife was the sister of Alexander Poushkin, the great Russian poet, whom he insulted. The latter challenged him to a duel and was killed by him Feb. 10, 1837.

MISSIONARIES SAFE AT BITLIS.

Bayard Hopes for Joint Action with Great Britain in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—United States Minister Terrell has obtained from the Porte a reputation of the instructions given to the Governor of Bitlis, Armenia, to protect the American missionaries at that place, and regards their safety as now assured.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—In regard to the report that the United States and England intended to take joint action in Turkey looking to the protection of American and British missionaries, United States Ambassador Bayard said to-day that nothing had been done through the American Embassy, but he was hopeful that something could be done soon upon the lines suggested, as the American schools in Turkey were the best educational institutions in that country. Anyhow, he said joint action would be taken simply upon grounds of humanity.

ARMENIAINS ATTACK GENDARMES.

Several Mussulmans Killed in a Fight at Sievereck, in Diarbekir.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—An official report that has been made to the Porte states that twenty Armenians attacked the gendarmes at Sivereck, in the province of Diarbekir, yesterday.

In the fight that ensued several Mussulmans were killed. Afterward the Armenians set fire to the bazaar.

MADAGASCAR INVASION SCANDAL.

Food and Other Articles Sold to Soldiers at Exorbitant Prices.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—La Petite République Française says that the money subscribed in France toward the purchase of presents for the French troops in Madagascar did not reach them, but fell into the hands of speculators.

Le Journal asserts that the food and other articles supplied by public generosity were not distributed to the troops, as intended, but were sold to them at exorbitant prices.

ALGIERS, Nov. 4.—The transport steamer Cachar arrived here to-day, bringing a large number of invalid soldiers from Madagascar. Forty-five died on the voyage.

SHIP GRANITE STATE IN PERIL.

Beached to Prevent Foundering from Shock on Rundlestone Rocks.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The American ship Granite State, Capt. Fulton, bound for Swansea, struck on Rundlestone Rocks, near Penzance, to-day, and was beached at Porth Currobay to prevent her foundering. She is full of water, and it is feared will prove a total wreck.

The Granite States is a vessel of 1,624 tons. She was built in Kittery, Me., in 1877, and hails from Portsmouth, N. H. She sailed from La Plata Aug. 14 for Falmouth, England, where she arrived Oct. 27, and was proceeding for Swansea.

A BRITISH MESSENGER AMUCK.

Mohammed Akram Kahn Is Killed and His Son Is Wounded.

SIMLA, India, Nov. 4.—Advices have reached here to the effect that a messenger attached to the British Agency at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, ran amuck and killed Mohammed Akram Khan, the agent of the British Government, who was a Colonel in the British Indian Army.

He also wounded the agent's son and another person. Bystanders finally killed the messenger.

China's Army to be Reorganized.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Vossische Zeitung says that Col. von Hannekin, the German officer who took a prominent part on the side of China in the Chinese-Japanese war, has arrived in this city on a special mission. He is, the paper says, empowered to arrange for the reorganization of the Chinese army on the Russian, French, or German model.

Mexican Exhibition Date Postponed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 4.—Exhibitors who have contracted for space in the Mexican International Exposition have just been apprised of the fact that in order to get the grounds and buildings completed it was necessary to postpone the opening till six months later than the original date, April 2, 1896.

Five Ku-Cheng Leaders Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch received in this city from Shanghai says that five of the leaders in the massacre of Christians at Ku-Cheng were executed at Foo-Choo today. It is calculated that 100 men who were implicated in the massacre escaped scot free.

Portuguese Defeat Rebels at Cudnem.

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.—Advices received here from Goa, Portuguese India, show that the Portuguese expedition sent against the rebels has defeated them at Cudnem, killing twenty-five and wounding thirty. The Portuguese loss was trifling. It is likely that this defeat will put an end to the rebellion.

Lueger's Election Sanctioned.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—The friends of Dr. Lueger, the leader of the Anti-Semites in the Reichsrath, who was recently elected Burgomaster of Vienna, declare that his election was sanctioned by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Death of the Duchess of Pomar.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Countess Marie, widow of the fourteenth Earl of Caithness, is dead. She was created Duchess of Pomar by Pope Leo XIII. in 1879.

Serious Illness of Cornelius Herz.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The condition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama Canal lobbyist, who is lying ill at Bournemouth, is much worse.

Death of a London Celebrity.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Anne Everett, née Wood, a well-known author, in this city. She was born in 1818.

Eagan as a "Business Man."

Thomas F. Eagan, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Fourteenth Senate District, has for years been the printer of cards for the race track and the furnisher of stationery and various paraphernalia for race-track courses.

His "top row" card is regarded by all the "sports" as a rare literary effort.

He is better known on all race tracks in this vicinity than almost any other man.

The voters' directory of The Evening Post describes him as a man "of excellent business standing."

Latest Arrivals.

SS Washington, (Norw.,) Flamer, Montego Bay Oct. 28, via Kingston, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

Luxuries of life abound in the daily arrivals of Furniture at Flint's, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

SPAIN'S ATTACKS IN CUBA

Torpedo Catchers of Great Speed to be Built in England.

CAMPOS WANTS LIBERAL REFORMS

Insurgents Defeated at Loma del Salado by Altamira and in the Songo District by Col. Tejeda's Column.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Government officials will start forthwith for England to arrange for the immediate building of two torpedo catchers of 400 tons each. They will have a speed of twenty-eight miles per hour.

The Heraldo publishes a report of an interview with Gen. Martinez Campos, in which he expresses himself as not disposed to agree to the independence of Cuba, but is of the opinion that the reforms adopted there should be applied in a much more liberal manner than hitherto.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, Cuba, Nov. 4.—While taking a convoy to the Guaimaro and Cascorro garrisons, a Spanish column commanded by Gen. Serrano Altamira, was attacked by about 200 rebels at Loma del Salado, between Guaimaro and Cascorro. The rebels fired two volleys at the troops, who at once responded. The rebels retreated, leaving on the field five killed and eleven wounded. The Government loss was three wounded, including an officer, whose injuries are serious.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.—Col. Tejeda's column, Thursday, surprised a rebel camp on the Sileno and Ysabelita farms, in the Songo District. The rebels fled, leaving behind them three dead. The troops capured a quantity of effects belonging to the insurgents, and destroyed the camp.

RECEPTION AT THE ART MUSEUM

A Large Attendance at the Annual Exhibition in Central Park—Some of the Guests.

The annual reception and twenty-ninth semi-annual exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park yesterday, attracted a large number of prominent people. From 1 o'clock until 5 the big building was filled with men and women whose faces are familiar to those who attend the Patriarch and Assembly balls.

Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, the Director of the Museum, was indefatigable in his efforts toward making the affair a social success.

Among those invited to the exhibition were Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Hovenden, C. E. Russell, Pierre L. Le Brun, Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Albert W. Berg, Charles W. Dayton, Henry Cotheal Swords, Rudolph Keppler, John McKesson, Mrs. C. C. Goldthwaite, Prof. Paul Draper, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Oscar T. Mackey, James Rufus Smith, Luke A. Lockwood, John D. Vermeule, the Rev. John Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, Mme. L. P. Di Cesnola, the Hon. John Jeroloman, Gen. George H. Sharp, Roswell Shurtleff, Prof. Henry W. Kent, James P. Campbell, George Ehret, Spencer Aldrich, Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Albert E. Merrall, Henry G. Marquand, Col. George Tichenor, Bishop Potter, Bruce Crane, A. H. Hardy, Dr. and Miss S. D. Doremus, Bowles Colgate, Dr. A. Brayton Ball, the Rev. Anthony Lammel.

Judge Addison Brown, H. W. Domett, Hon. James T. Wenman, John A. McKim, the Rev. Brady Eleckus Backus, J. Spencer Turner, Dr. G. L. Bettini di Moise, the Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Andrew H. Green, Judge William H. Robinson, Dr. Louis A. Sayre, the Rev. Richard B. Post, Percival Knauth, Robert Bonner, Charles T. Cook, George A. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gould, Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador; Judge Charles N. Taintor, Marquis Malaspina, Secretary of the Italian Embassy; Alexander Maitland, H. Bolton Jones, Robert Somerville, Edward Gay, Dr. Alexander Lambert, G. Civolari, Horace S. Ely, Miss M. B. Paine, Edward Moran, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Smillie, the Misses Strong, Mr. William Colgate, Theodore L. De Vinne, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Erastus Titus, Jr., Joseph W. Harper, F. T. S. Darley, Sigmund Bergmann, C. W. Clinton, Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth, Schuyler Quackenbush, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, Abner Colgate.

D. O. Mills, Hiram Hitchcock, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Howard Pell, Mrs. C. F. Lyon, A. J. Wilson, Jr., Lieut. Alexander Newburger, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Godkin, Frederick Prime, Howard C. Smith, Mrs. Walton Smith, Mrs. G. W. Kensett, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Benjamin N. H. Trask, J. McCormick, Prof. C. L. Speranza, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nicoll, Major William Plimley, Col. Thomas W. Knox, William C. Le Gendre, Prof. Fitzgerald Tisdall, G. T. Seabury, Frank Fowler, A. L. Tyler, Mrs. Josephine Banker, John E. Lee, Gen. C. W. Darling, George A. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Miss Josephine Drexel, Arthur Hearn, the Rev. Thomas McMillan, John Crosby Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Dr. Bern B. Gallaudet, Consul General and Mme. Olarowsky, and Andrew E. Zabriskie.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING TO COME

Charles D. Halsey to Wed Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Charles D. Halsey, son of Silas C. Halsey of this city, former Consul to Sonneberg, Germany, and Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb of Edgewater Park, daughter of the former United States Minister to Spain. The wedding will take place at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 3:30 o'clock. On account of the death, a few months ago, of Gen. Grubb's mother, there will be no reception.

Mr. Halsey will give a bachelor dinner to his ushers at the Union Club, New-York, on Monday evening, Nov. 11.

Mr. Halsey is a graduate of Princeton, in the class of '86. He was for several years connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, but in April, 1894, he left the service of that company to become a member of the Wall Street firm of Toler & Halsey, members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Halsey is well known throughout New-Jersey and New-York. On their return from the wedding trip, Mr. Halsey and his bride will occupy apartments at the Burlington, New-York City.

Taxes in Some Bay State Towns.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Statistics lately collected show that in only seven of the thirty-one cities in the State is the tax rate less than in Worcester. These seven cities are: Boston, $12.80, (the second lowest;) Springfield, $12.20, (the lowest;) Newton, Northampton, Chicopee, Medford, and Beverly. In New-Bedford and Somerville the rate is the same as here—$15.40. Brockton is at the top, with $18.60; Salem, $18.50; Fitchburg, $18.10; Lowell, $18. Fall River, now the third city in the State, is taxed $17.20, and Marlborough, Woburn, Chelsea, Taunton, and Lynn pay between $17 and $18. In Cambridge the rate is $15.70. Considering that Worcester is the second city in the State, and in view of what we do here, this is a favorable comparison.

Elements in Preparation of Sake.

From The London Globe.

Messrs. Kosai and Yabe of Tokio have found from experiment that in the preparation of saké, the well-known Japanese beverage, two micro-organisms take part, namely, the aspergillus oryzae and a species of yeast, which they are now studying. This result confirms the views of Mr. Atkinson on the production of saké.

Mr. Holt and the Good Government Clubs.

135 East Sixty-fifth Street,
Nov. 4, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Kindly allow me space to correct an error in one of my statements published in THE TIMES of Nov. 2. I have since learned that one of the ten or eleven Good Government Clubs that have taken action upon the Goo Goo ticket did not repudiate it. When I made the statement, I fully believed that every club that had taken action had condemned its own ticket.

BYRON W. HOLT.

GREAT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

Artists Represented in the Galleries of the Carnegie Library Building in Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—The great collection of paintings in the galleries of the new Carnegie Library Building was opened to-day and will remain on exhibition for one month. There were present prominent critics, collectors, and connoisseurs from all over the country, and these pronounce the exhibit to be one of the most remarkable general assemblages of important paintings ever seen in this country, excepting only the loan collection of the World's Fair.

Many famous canvases adorn the walls, and the exhibition, which comprises 231 paintings, has the merit of being not only representative of the ablest American painters, but of all the great European masters. Many of the canvases on exhibition have never hitherto been seen outside of private galleries, and this group includes Daubigny's superb work, "The Mills of Goebelles," loaned by William L. Elkins of Philadelphia and valued at $50,000. Jules Bréton's remarkable painting, "The Last Gleanings," exhibited at the last Salon, is seen here for the first time since its success in Paris. James W. Ellsworth of Chicago loans Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Man," the insurance on which alone amounts to $100,000. Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York, loans Alma Tadema's "A Reading from Homer."

Joseph Jefferson contributes Mauve's largest and best painting, "The Flock"; Charles L. Hitchcock, President of the Chicago Art Institute, loans six pictures; Martin A. Ryerson loans seven, Cyrus McCormack three, S. A. Kent three; Thomas B. Clarke, the New-York collector, loans two; S. P. Avery, Jr., contributes two; the Prendergast Library of Jamestown, N. Y., sends five; the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts are, and other large contributors are W. L. Elkins, G. R. Elkins, John G. Johnston, and over 100 others.

J. C. Casean, the famous French painter, personally contributes a painting, and there are no less than nine of his works on loan. Claude Monet, the leader of the Impressionists, is represented by several examples. In the exhibition are eight masterpieces by Corot, three by Jules Breton, five by Gérôme, eight by Diaz, three by Boldini, four by Henner, and from one to five each by De Neuville, Detaille, Rosa Bonheur, George Inness, Bastien, Lepage, Bouguereau, Alexander Cabanal, Carolus-Duran, Puvis de Chavannes, Benjamin Constant, Dagnan-Boveret, Daubigny, Decamps, Domingo, Dupré, Flemang, Fortuny, Gainsborough, Constable, Hacquette, Isabey, Israels, Jacque Ludwig, Knaus, Baron Leys, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lerolle, Madrazo, Gabriel Max, Millet, Munkacsy, Pasini, Paredes, Perrault, Rico, Schreyer, Alfred Stevens, Troyon, Van Marcke, Meyerx, Von Bremen, and Seim.

The American painters are represented in striking examples by William Chase, F. Church, Thomas S. Clarke, W. A. Coffin, Winslow Homer, C. S. Reinhart, Will H. Low, Henry Mosler, Walter Shirlaw, Irving R. Wiles, H. Walker, Toby Rosenthal, H. W. Ranger, William T. Richards, H. Bolton Jones, B. Sain Gifford, and many others. The American colonies of painters in Paris and London are represented in the collection in examples by Edwin A. Abbey, John W. Alexander, J. McNeil Whistler, W. T. Dannat, Ridgway Knight, and Guy Maynard.

The galleries are six in number, and the aggregate wall space is 16,000 square feet. Mr. Carnegie has just given the magnificent endowment of $1,000,000, the interest of which is annually to be expended for works of art. The credit for gathering together the present remarkable loan collection is due to John W. Beatty, Secretary of the Pittsburg Art Society.

Improved Business in Providence.

From The Providence Journal, Nov. 2.

The fact that bank clearings here in Providence were larger in October than in any previous month in our history is certainly very gratifying, and all the more so because there seems to be no possible explanation of it except that the volume of business which has lately been done in our city is unprecedented in its size. As was pointed out in The Journal's monthly review of local business yesterday, there has been no unusual and special transaction in the local stock or real estate markets that can be considered to account for the increase; and while it is true that the warm weather of the early Fall postponed till October some of the trade that would naturally have fallen in September, thus presumably making the September clearings somewhat less and the October clearings somewhat more than they would otherwise have been, even that fact does not interfere with the conclusion that our people have recently been doing more business than ever before. For the combined clearings of September and October this year were $50,995,100, as compared with $47,587,500 and $40,299,200 in the same two months of 1894 and 1893 respectively. We may say, therefore, that the total Fall business so far this year, even though unevenly distributed between the two months, has shown a very substantial increase.

Mora and His Money.

Washington Telegram to The Chicago Times-Herald.

Poor old Mora! He has his money, about $500,000 in cool cash, and now he doesn't know what to do with it. Payment of his famous claim against Spain was so long delayed that he is now over eighty years old, in rather poor health, and possibly with only a few years left in his life's calendar. There was once a time when he might have made the money fly at the rate of about $100,000 a year, getting fairly approximation to value received as he went along, but now, alas! even that grim comfort is denied him. He talks of building a great house in Washington, where he can give swell dinners, but is afraid he will die before the house is finished. If he is not, the dinners will finish him. Therefore, he will probably be content with buying a house and with indulgence in a princely sort of hospitality as long as he has strength to dispense it.

Prohibition In South Dakota.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A conference of prominent Prohibitionists was held in Huron, S. D., on Thursday, the Rev. W. J. Hill presiding. Several non-partisan prohibitionists were present, and also B. L. Lockwood of Indiana, President of the Junior League. Plans were outlined for a thorough canvass of the State in behalf of retaining Constitutional prohibition, and Secretary Hunt was directed to ask the National Prohibition Committee for aid. Speakers of National reputation will be brought into the field, and a straight Prohibition State ticket will be nominated. The non-partisan association and Prohibition League will co-operate with the out-and-out Prohibitionists as far as possible. A meeting of all committees is to be held in Mitchell Dec. 10, to perfect arrangements for beginning the campaign early in January.

Periodic Time of Faye's Comet.

From The London Globe.

Faye's comet, recently reported by M. Javelle of Nice Observatory, was originally discovered on Nov. 22, 1843, at Paris, by M. Faye, the well-known French astronomer. Its "periodic time"—that is to say, the time it takes to complete one revolution in its long elliptical orbit around the sun—is rather less than seven and a half years. Very careful observations of it will be made during its present visit, for the true nature of comets is not quite settled beyond dispute. The favorite hypothesis is that they consist of meteoric matter varying in size from dust to the largest meteoric stones, intermingled with luminous gases. The head or nucleus is perhaps a concentration of this matter, and especially of the larger masses. In the tail the masses are probably smaller and wider apart.

A Practical Standard of Light.

From The London Globe.

A new and practical standard of light has been invented by M. Violle, the originator of the absolute, or theoretical, standard now adopted, which, as is well known, consists of the light emitted by a square centimeter of platinum at the moment of its fusing. The practical standard is a certain area of an acetylene flame, which gives a light equivalent to that of the absolute standard. The area is regulated by a screen, and the acetylene flame is produced by a peculiar form of burner.

An Observatory Problem Solved.

From The London Globe.

M. Janssen, the well-known French astronomer, has made another ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc, to convince himself of the safety of the new telescope mounted in the observatory, which he founded there. It appears that the observatory, which is built on the snow, has shifted a little, but steps have been taken to restore it to its original position, and M. Janssen considers that the problem of establishing observatories on the highest peaks has been solved.

MISS TERRY AS GUINEVERE

In a Play by Comyns Carr, Dressed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

WITH SULLIVAN'S SWEET MUSIC

Sir Henry Irving Is Not a Bit Like Our Ideal of King Arthur, but the Play Is Nice, and Will Be Much Enjoyed.

Once more, "the finest dramatic performance" ever given in America! Thus all the elect hail each new production of Sir Henry Irving and that elusive and not to be strictly classified body, "the London Lyceum Company." Thus will they designate last night's performance of "King Arthur," written by Comyns Carr, with the facility of a clever journalist, having a taste for verse, a large knowledge of the Shakespearean drama, and a good Victorian Englishman's intimacy with his Tennyson; produced by Sir Henry Irving, in his large and lavish way; with scenery and dresses evolved from the dreams of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and mellifluous music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. To be sure, there is little or no acting in it that commands attention, excepting the resplendent, sweet-voiced, comprehensible Guinevere of Ellen Terry. But let that pass.

It is a beautiful show. And it is the way of the world to describe each new show that is beautiful as the most beautiful. The dresses are marvels. In them the tints of tourmaline and topaz, pale amethyst, jasper, and jacinth, are blended with mystic colors from the dreamland of Burne-Jones. The stuffs are rich and rare; one possessed of a fancy for fine fabrics is conscious of an almost irresistible desire to climb over the footlights into Camelot to touch them. The women who wear these precious things, all except Guinevere, resemble the women in the pictures made by our own illustrious follower of Burne-Jones, Kenyon Cox, to illustrate "The Blessed Damosel," of which it was once said that they were the despair alike of the artist, the moralist, and the voluptuary. As for the men, excepting Lancelot in one scene, and Dagonet, the jester, they all wear armor. "Since the coming of Queen Guinevere the sword Excalibur hath hung at rest within its jeweled scabbard," but the fighting men cling to their steel clothes. The army, in peace, is ready for action.

As for the scenery, we have the magic mere in weird moonlight; the court at Camelot, with the departure of the seekers for the Holy Grail as its chief pageant; and the English forest decked with the blossoms of May. It was the tale that Comyns Carr derived his inspiration from old Malory, and his carefully-made drama in verse is not a dramatization of Tennyson. But who can help thinking of Tennyson, when Arthur and Guinevere and Lancelot of the Lake, and fair Elaine, who died for love, are on the stage?

In the tomb of Maximilian, in the Franciscan church at Innsbruck, there stands a figure in armor, called Arthur, King of England. The tall warrior may have been Irving's model. But he, the Arthur of old legend, no better and no worse than other men of might, in an age when might ruled right, was not the Arthur who was the purest type of brave, ingenuous manhood a poet ever imagined, and who, when deeply wronged, could forgive, and die forgiving.

Irving's long, saturnine face and shock of iron gray hair surely do not fit his present rôle. He is not the type, he is not the man! He is too old, too harsh, too Mephistophelian! His gaze is not "god-like." His single strong scene he plays well, with discretion, and force. But no one will think twice of Irving as King Arthur.

What a pity, then, that to match the superb, womanly, queen-like Guinevere, there is not a fit Lancelot! The Lancelot at Abbey's Theatre last night was immature, feeble of voice, lacking in fervor and manliness.

Tyars, as the good knight, Sir Kay, again seems to be the most nearly human and likable of the subordinate figures. As the scheming villain, Mordred, Frank Cooper looks well, and uses his accustomed monotone. Mary Rorke, as the villain's mother, is acceptable, and our own Julia Arthur is a sweet and fragile Elaine, brunette for the sake of pictorial contrast with the blonde Guinevere. But none of these is extraordinary.

Miss Terry's acting of Guinevere leaves no room for cavil. Of course, it charms the eye, continuously, by its graceful motion. She is never seen at rest, but her pretty restlessness never makes the spectator nervous. Her rich, well-modulated voice makes the most of Car'rs fluent but not inspired verse. It is a memory of her the spectator carries away with him, a memory so glowing that the brilliant fabrics and painting are dimmed by it. That she never deeply moves one is due, probably, to the play itself, though, perhaps, the deficiency of Lancelot is partly accountable. That such a Guinevere could love such a Lancelot is out of the question.

There was no tribute of tears for "King Arthur" last night, nor any great enthusiasm. The glory of England on the sea, which Mr. Carr has made his legend foreshadow, does not thrill Americans. They are even inclined to sniff at it. The applause was polite and plentiful. It is a beautiful show, and few will care to miss it. In spite of the absence of Arthur, the stalwart, blond, bearded, blue-eyed, godlike Arthur of our ideal, the combination of Sir Henry Irving, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones is irresistible.

King Arthur	Henry Irving
Sir Lancelot	Ben Webster
Sir Mordred	Frank Cooper
Sir Kay	Frank Tyars
Sir Gawaine	Clarence Hague
Sir Bedevere	Fuller Mellish
Sir Dagonet	Martin Harvey
Merlin	Sydney Valentine
Morgan Le Fay	Mary Rorke
Ealine	Julia Arthur
Spirit of the Lake	Maud Milton
Guinevere	Ellen Terry

"THE WIZARD OF THE NILE."

Its Merits Are Many and Its Success Apparently Assured.

The doors of the Casino were opened again, last evening, and a crowd of people so large that it tested severely both the seating and standing room of that handsome and once famous theatre, gathered and passed through them and up the winding marble stairs. It seemed quite like the regretted days of old, after everybody had found his place or hers, and, what is still more important and gratifying, the resemblance to those other times was not confined to the size and appearance of the audience. Soon after the performance began, it became evident that "The Wizaard of the Nile" was going to take its place among the list of Casino successes. For the new opera is distinctly good. Its book has originality of idea, reality of humor, and an appreciable amount of action; the music is constantly excellent and often marked by an appropriate gayety, while the singing and acting were both surprisingly superior to such as too often of late have tried to suffice for this sort of entertainment—and failed just as often as the attempt was made.

Such was the general impression produced by the new work. Many of its details are open to criticism, but not a great many, and the merits considerably outbalance them.

The best part of the production was undoubtedly the music. The composer, Mr. Victor Herbert, is an artist whose ability was recognized long ago, and for "The Wizard of the Nile" he has written a score that displays it to high advantage. He led the orchestra—not a particularly good one—last night, and to his skill and care no small part of the success achieved is due. There are many ringing choruses in the three acts, and several of the songs will acquire immediate popularity. Much of the music is overcomplex to win the sort of commendation implied by the word "catchy," but some of it has even that kind of attractiveness, and from beginning to end the listener's ear was pleased, though not, perhaps, very frequently delighted.

The libretto is by Mr. Harry B. Smith, skilled, as well as experienced, in such work, and he has produced a story that is amusing, if not particularly admirable. It starts out extremely well, with the arrival at Ptolemy's Court of a wandering magician. He is weak in black arts, but, favored by luck and a delayed rising of the Nile, which happens to arrive while he is going through some incantations, of whose uselessness he is thoroughly convinced, gives the wanderer a claim on the monarch's gratitude and a promise of Cleopatra's hand. The second act is weak and slow, for nothing happens in it except a lot of talk that would read better than it sounds, but with the third act events resume their course, and the interest revives. The dialogue is quick and humorous. Jokes abound, some laughable because they are new and really bright, and others that have neither of those qualities, but which were hardly less successful in winning the usual demonstration of approval.

As the magician, Mr. Frank Daniels had the most prominent place on the stage and nearly all the limelight and funny sayings. His personal humor is not great, but he has an adroit way of using what he has and is aided by a droll face and figure and a singing voice not quite so absurd as those of several of his more famous rivals. He wasted none of the opportunities provided by his part and earned all of the applause he received.

The real hit of the evening was made by Miss Dorothy Morton as Cleopatra. She can sing extremely well, and has not a little ability as an actress. She succeeded in making Cleopatra a naughty living person, with a character as well as golden curls, and though that character is not one recognized by historians, it does as well as another, particularly for comic opera purposes. This Cleopatra is extremely young—so young that she doesn't know what love is and therefore behaves with charming candor to various impassioned suitors. This innocence was delightfully portrayed by Miss Morton, whose childish face gave at least an air of possibility to her behavior.

Miss Louise Royce sang acceptably, but as the wizard's apprentice was a somewhat incomprehensible personage. Mr. Walter Allen made little of the rôle of Ptolemy, which is not a bad one, and Mr. Louis Casavant, as an always unsuccessful but always happy weather prophet, accomplished something in a part that promised considerably less than Mr. Allen's. Miss Mary Palmer and Edwin Isham were acceptable in minor positions.

The scenery consists of three handsome settings, each delightfully Egyptian and quite as "accurate" as that seen last week a block further down the street. The chorus is large, tastefully costumed, and sang with vigor and precision. Many of the young women have pretty faces, and all have pretty figures—a fact which they revealed with charming frankness.

Kibosh	Frank Daniels
Abydos	Louise Royce
Ptolemy	Walter Allen
Simoona	Mary Palmer
Cleopatra	Dorothy Morton
Ptarmigan	Edwin Isham
Cheops	Louis Casavant
Obelisks	Helen Redmond
Meteors	Claudia Carlstedt
Merza	Grace Rutter

Troubadours at Koster & Bial's.

Liberti's Neapolitan Troubadours, who had been well heralded from Europe, made their first appearance here last night at Koster & Bial's. They are a picturesque and melodious band, who look, sing, and play well. A hearty reception was given them, and, in a programme of some variety, they showed themselves so versatile in their line as to make them promising candidates for popularity. There are eight of them. Their leader sets the airs for them with a violin. Three perform on the mandolin and four with the guitar. To their own accompaniment they sang in chorus and supported several solos.

The songs were sprightly and well given. They included snatches from Mascag

CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK

How the Deeming Murders Were Brought to Light in England.

A NEWSPAPER MAN'S DISCOVERIES

Unaided by Police, He Traced the Murderer's Movements in Rainhill and Found Bodies of the Victims.

From The Melbourne Argus.

It was bitterly cold in the city on the 9th of March, 1892, and tiny stalactites of slowly thawing ice hung from the heavy mustache of a strongly built man who had just come in from the street outside and was resting his elbows on the mahogany writing table of one of the largest dealers in dairy produce in London. The dealer and his visitor talked in rapid confidential tones upon business matters, upon the prices and qualities and grades of butter, upon the state of the market, cargoes, and methods of packing, the present glut and the future prospects of Danish, Normandy, and Australian sorts.

Cling-a-ling-a-ling went an electric bell across the passage, and in a moment or two a well-drilled office boy knocked at the door, and, addressing the latest comer, said: "You're wanted at the telephone, Sir."

The stoutly built man stepped across to the telephone and raised the receiver to his ear.

"Hullo, there. Is that you, Lowe?" came a voice out of nowhere, disentangling itself with difficulty from the confused current of interwoven noises that crossed each other on the tingling wires.

"Yes. Who's speaking?"

"Townend, at The Argus office. Look here, I want to see you as soon as possible. There's a big murder case on in Australia, and we've just got a cable from the office in Melbourne instructing us to make inquiries at this end. Be as sharp as you can."

Mr. Samuel Lowe, member of the London staff of The Argus, dropped the instrument, hastily apologized to the merchant, and went down the office stairs three steps at a time. Commerce absorbs a large amount of the average pressman's time and attention, but it sinks into insignificance in the presence of—Crime.

A quarter of an hour later Mr. Lowe and Mr. Townend were staring intently at the sheet of paper lying on the table before them. The cable message from Melbourne read simply: "Inquire Scotland Yard, Williams murder. Send portraits. Interview mother."

Mr. Townend looked at Mr. Lowe interrogatively. Mr. Lowe looked at Mr. Townend affirmatively. "All right," he said; "I'll look after it."

The Bow Street officials were polite, but unsatisfactory. They had never heard of a murder in Australia in which a person of the name of Williams was concerned. It was as though one had asked them for details about a man named Smith wanted for a forgery committed on the shores of Baffin's Bay. A close examination of newspaper files at the Central News Agency failed to disclose any accounts of the murder mentioned in the cable message, and two hours had passed without the faintest gleam of light being shed upon the occurrence.

"Scotland Yard, cabby," shouted the stoutly built man through the aperture in the roof of the hansom, and sat back in the seat to think hard, as the experienced London cabhorse skated over the slippery woodblocks of the Strand, heading for the mysterious building in which the highest detective acumen of England daily gathers up the clues of information that come rolling in from every quarter of the globe. So busy, indeed, were the autocrats of the metropolitan police, and the detective department, that they could not even see Mr. Lowe when he sent his name in by the German man servant. If Mr. Lowe desired any information he must be kind enough to forward his request by letter. This seemed a little discourteous on the part of Superintendent Shore and Superintendent Anderson, but the occupant of the hansom cab had still another string to his bow, and as the cabhorse skated back into the city, Mr. Lowe again devoted himself to an accomplishment which is, unfortunately, growing somewhat rare—that of thinking. As a result of his cogitations, the cabhorse was pulled on to his haunches in front of a red lamp, and Mr. Lowe lost no time in explaining the position to an old acquaintance of his—the police official in charge.

"I fancy this is what you want," said the officer, with a smile, as he spread the "information sheet" for that very day on the desk before him, and pointed to entry No. 44, which contained a full description of Albert Williams, wanted for wife murder at Melbourne on Christmas Eve, 1891. The entry set forth that Williams spoke with a Lancashire accent, and staid formerly at Rainhill. It was signed by Superintendent Shore.

Mr. Lowe devoured that information sheet with the hearty appetite of one who has been subjected to semi-starvation for some time past. He committed the entry to memory verbatim by reading it over carefully two or three times, a knack which is always useful to a journalist. M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, proved its value when he learned of the terms of peace at the close of the Franco-German war in one reading, and telegraphed them in extenso to his paper. Only, M. Blowitz was dealing with murder on the grand scale—the murder that is committed with grape and shrapnel and bayonets at the charge.

When Mr. Lowe returned to Scotland Yard, after a hurried visit to The Argus office, in Fleet Street, he had a letter from Mr. Townend to Superintendent Shore requesting information in his pocket, and he had the information up his sleeve. Warned by his previous experience, he omitted the formality of sending in his card, and, running up a flight of stone steps and along a passage, entered Superintendent Shore's private room and introduced himself in person. The Superintendent eyed him coldly, and read the letter asking for particulars as to the murder and for the address of "Mrs. Williams" in Liverpool.

"I know nothing at all about it," said the Superintendent in the measured tones of a man who has learned by long experience to be economical in administering his stock of veracity, "and moreover," he added, with engaging frankness, "if I did know, I should not tell you."

Mr. Lowe leaned across the table with a queer smile and looked straight into the Superintendent's eyes. "As you know nothing about the matter," he said, "perhaps you will allow me to enlighten you. Albert Williams murdered his wife in Melbourne on Christmas Eve. He formerly staid at Rainhill. He speaks with a strong Lancashire accent, and there is a detailed description of him published as the forty-fourth entry in to-day's information sheet. It is doubtless correct, for the memo. bears your own signature, Superintendent Shore."

The Superintendent sprang to his feet. "The man who told you this shall be dismissed from the force," he hissed, with an oath.

"Don't you think you had better find him first?" replied the other, with just the suspicion of a sneer. "And you may discover, when you have got him, that he is not under your authority. The city police and the metropolitan constabulary are very different bodies, as you know." Few men would attempt to bluff a Scotland Yard Superintendent in his own milieu, but Mr. Lowe tried it on for the sake of the friendly police officer who had shown him the information sheet. The bluff came off, and the king of clubs was safe, but the Superintendent never knew that it was the only card in his opponent's hand.

"I am going to Liverpool to-night," Mr. Lowe remarked, as he buttoned his overcoat, "to follow this thing up."

"We shall be delighted to hear of your discoveries," said the Superintendent, sarcastically. "By the way, when you get to Liverpool you might call on Inspector Williams—he is in charge there—and tell him that his brother has committed a murder in Australia. He will be so pleased to see you."

"Thanks for the hint," rejoined the pressman. "I shall certainly call on Inspector Williams. I shall tell him that I do so at your request, and that I am instructed by the Scotland Yard authorities to furnish them with any information that I may gather. Your recommendation will, no doubt, be of great service to me." And he bowed himself out, leaving Superintendent Shore fully three inches smaller in stature than he had been before the commencement of the interview.

"Where the deuce is Rainhill?" asked Mr. Lowe, anxiously, in the office afterward.

"Rainhill," replied Mr. Townend oracularly, emerging from a dusty file of The Liverpool Post, "appears to be a lunatic asylum about ten miles out of Liverpool, but you had better hurry up or you will miss the express."

"It seems to be rather a wild-goose chase, doesn't it?" said Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Townend looked at him straight. "It's the biggest wild-goose chase a man was ever sent on," he said, "but we have our instructions, and we must carry them out." Then he turned out his pockets, and produced a couple of sovereigns, and 4s. 3d. in silver, which he handed to Mr. Lowe, remarking that the banks were closed, and that he would want some money. The petty cash box yielded another £10, and with this provision against immediate necessities the amateur detective entered the next stage of the inquiry—and a cozy first-class carriage on the 10:05 P. M. express to Liverpool.

At 9:30 next morning he presented himself at the headquarters of the Liverpool detective department in Dale Street, and the officer in charge, though at first suspicious and reticent, gradually thawed under the influence of the strong personal recommendations from Superintendent Shore, which Mr. Lowe presented glibly by word of mouth, adding, with a deft adaptation of the Superintendent's sarcasm, that he was commissioned by the Scotland Yard authorities to furnish them with all possible information about the murder. Thus it was that he enlisted the assistance of the officer, who, by merely pressing an electric button, summoned to the joint consultation a constable who was well acquainted with Rainhill, and in the space of a few minutes Mr. Lowe learned that Rainhill was a township with a population of about 2,000, that it contained a lunatic asylum, two churches, and a railway station on the Liverpool and Manchester line. But the constable knew no one there of the name of Williams.

Mr. Lowe ruminated for a few moments, chewing the end of his big mustache. "Can you put me on to the local gossip?" he said; "the man or woman who takes an intelligent interest in other people's business, and knows all about the births, deaths, and particularly marriages, that have taken place in Rainhill for the last twenty years or so?"

"There's John Higham," said the constable, reflectively; "he's the local letter carrier, and he knows every one in the place. Perhaps he might help you." Of course; just the very man, and Mr. Lowe felt that he was close to the haunts of the wild goose, after all.

It had been snowing and blowing hard all night, with thunder and lightning, and hurrying squalls of hail and sleet. In the morning the storm had almost blown itself out, but it was still piercingly cold; the air was thick and opaque, and the half-seen sky was leaden, so that the day suited well with the task in hand. It was fitting weather for following up the death trail. Every one knows that nature can accommodate herself to human moods, especially the poets', and Browning lets the interdependence be seen very plainly. In "Prospice," that Alpine storm in verse, cannot one feel the fog in the throat, the mist in the face, and the cold blasts that blow about the narrow pass where death sits waiting? In the song from "Pippa Passes," on the other hand, or "Home Thoughts from Abroad," does not one get life at its brightest in a flood of sunshine? Listen how "the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough." One can hear the gushing melody right through the poem.

But when Mr. Lowe reached Rainhill the storm was over, though the soft, white, newly-fallen snow covered the whole township—like a shroud. He dispatched a lad from the railway station in search of John Higham, who presently appeared wheezing, and opened his old eyes in astonishment at the tale which the stranger had to tell of a squatter king who had died in Australia, leaving a fortune of fabulous amount to his next of kin, a person of the name of Williams, formerly of Rainhill. Old Higham knew two ladies of the name of Williams, who were both interviewed at once, and left to their own flustered anticipations as soon as Mr. Lowe had satisfied himself that they could have no possible connection with the murder. Here the scent was lost temporarily, and he had to cast about patiently to recover it. As he walked down the street with old Higham, there appeared upon the scene young Higham, a stripling of eighteen, who assisted his father with the delivery of the mails. To him the old man unfolded the story of the fortune which had been left in Australia, and of the efforts which were being made to recover the long-lost heir, a lucky individual named Albert Williams.

The boy's features worked in a desperate effort to grasp the thread of some associations, and then his eyes took on a new light, glowing with the joy of a great discovery.

"Feyther," he said, speaking in the long liquid Lancashire drawl, "doant 'e moind thot theer Williams as coom'd to Rainhill last 'arvest toime. Mayhap 'e wur tha feller, 'Im 's married Emmie Mather an' took 'er off to Chaney?"

"Ay, ay, sewerly," the old man responded. "I moind 'im well, ma lad. 'E rented Dinham Villa from Mrs. Hayes, an' Ben Young cemented tha kitching floor fur 'im. Dear, dear, so 'es coom'd into a fortin. I hallus thowt theer wur suthin' quate wi' him afoor 'e went away. Ay, thot's 'im sewerly."

Mr. Lowe gave an involuntary exclamation of surprised delight. When hounds are hunting live game and they pick up the scent again after a check they always give tongue. "When did you say he married her, my lad?" he said.

"Last 'arvest toime," replied the lad, "oop at tha choorch yonder. They wur married by passon 'isself, an' yo can see tha stiffkit if you lolke. But 'ere coums Joe Pickering, 'e married Emmie Mather's sister, an' 'e can tell you moor o' Willums than me."

Joe Pickering, a stalwart young carpenter, remembered Williams perfectly, and recollected doing the woodwork in the scullery at Dinham Villa when the cementing of the floors was being carried out by Ben Young. Moreover, he had lately seen a letter written to Mrs. Mather by Williams from Melbourne, in Australia, in which Williams said that "Dear Emily was quite happy, and in the best of health." The letter was dated some time in January.

There could no longer be any doubt in Mr. Lowe's mind that he was on the right scent, and he almost whistled as he remembered that the unfortunate "dear Emily" was murdered by the polite letter-writer on Christmas Eve.

Higham, senior, in his capacity as parish clerk, soon found the marriage register in the vestry of the old church, and turned up an entry relating to the marriage of Albert Oliver Williams, bachelor, and Emily Mather, spinster. A copy of the entry would cost 3s. 7d., he remarked, meaningly. Mr. Lowe handed over the fee, as well as a couple of half crowns for the old man's private purse.

"Yo woant want the munny back if it's not tha roight, Williums, will 'a?" said the careful clerk, and when reassured on the point went off to call the "passon."

Mrs. Mather and her daughter, Mrs. Pickering, were both at home when Mr. Lowe called and was shown into the neat little parlor, with its horsehair sofa and armchair, its cheap German prints on the walls, and the square table in the middle of the room, with a brass-bound family Bible lying mathematically in the centre.

The visitor introduced himself by handing the old lady his card. "I represent The Melbourne Argus," he began, "and also (after a short pause) Scotland Yard. I want to ask you about a Mr. Williams who married your daughter last September."

It was wonderful how readily Mrs. Mather talked. She had had the letting of Dinham Villa, which belonged to Mrs. Hayes, and applicants to view the property had to come to her for the key. Mr. Williams wished to take the house, and when he came for the key he met Emily. He fell very much in love with Emily, and almost at once proposed marriage. The marriage came off in a very short time, and was celebrated by a dance in Dinham Villa, in the kitchen, which had been newly cemented. Certainly some of the neighbors had blamed her for allowing her daughter to marry a man whom no one knew anything about, but he was a freehanded, well-spoken man, and he had promised her a good home. They were very happy together, and Emily had written several letters home since they had left. Her last letter was dated from Colombo, but her husband had written from Melbourne.

"Now, Mrs. Mather," said Mr. Lowe, "I want to ask you about your daughter."

The old lady looked up at him sharply. "I want to know first," she said, "what you are driving at, and I will not say another word until you tell me."

"Mrs. Mather," said Mrs. Lowe, "I have something very painful to say to you. I am going to tell you now about two people, a man and a woman. The man I am positive is Albert Oliver Williams. The woman may be your daughter, or it may be the woman who, I have ascertained, came to Rainhill to visit Williams as his sister, but who, I have reason to believe, was his wife. Williams murdered his wife in Melbourne on last Christmas Eve."

Almost before he had finished speaking Mrs. Mather had fainted, and it was not without some difficulty that Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Pickering together managed to revive her. Then he told her all that he knew, weaving the tangled scraps of information together into as consistent a whole as possible. But there were still some terrible gaps to be filled up.

"Mind you, I do not believe that it is your daughter who has been murdered," said Mr. Lowe, arguing against his own convictions. "I think it is very probable that his real wife, who visited him here at Dinham Villa, followed him to Melbourne, and that when she made herself known to him there, and reproached him for his desertion, he took her life."

It was a plausible hypothesis, and it was of priceless value just then, for it enabled Mrs. Mather to hope. With her hopes her strength revived, and, unlocking an old-fashioned secretaire, she took out all the letters written by Emily Mather since her marriage, and also portraits of both the bride and bridegroom. After a little persuasion she handed the letters and portraits to Mr. Lowe, who desired to take them to London and get them copied, receiving in return an assurance that they would be safely guarded and given back uninjured.

"Now, you must tell no one what I have told you," said Lowe as he took his leave. "It is absolutely necessary that you preserve the strictest secrecy." And the old lady, terrified and full of vague misgivings, pledged herself to silence.

When Mr. Lowe took his seat in the up express for London he had good reason to congratulate himself upon his day's work. He had succeeded beyond his most sanguine anticipations, and he had made his position secure by closing the door completely against subsequent inquirers for information. Not only had he extracted a promise of silence from the one living individual capable of giving positive information about the murderer, but he had swept off all the letters and all the portraits as well—that is to say, all the documentary evidence and all the means of identification. After rifling the treasure chamber he had locked the door and left with the key in his pocket.

Next morning The Argus, away on the other side of the globe, published an interview three-quarters of a column long with the mother of the hapless Lancashire girl whose remains had been dug up a few days before from the cemented grave in the house at Windsor. It was the first of a series of, perhaps, the most remarkable coups ever known in the history of Australian journalism.

Backward and forward between London and Liverpool went the restless Mr. Lowe, collecting and piecing together all the ravelled ends of hearsay, all the tangled strands of inference, all the stray fibres of circumstantial and direct evidence, until he had a rope that was strong enough to hang a man. And yet he was only at the commencement of his task.

It was strange how that other woman, the sister, or, more probably, the wife of Williams, who had visited him at Rainhill with her four children, kept on intruding into Mr. Lowe's busy brain. She quite upset his calculations. It was odd that, in spite of all his efforts, he could find no trace of her whereabouts. She and her four children were like so many unquiet ghosts that refused to be laid until they were avenged.

As this last thought struck him Mr. Lowe lifted his hand to his forehead and found it wet. He was sweating from sheer excitement.

A vague idea came to him, staid with him, and finally possessed him. He hurried from London to Rainhill once more, and hunted out Ben Young, the man who had cemented the floors of the kitchen and scullery in Dinham Villa, under instructions from Williams.

"Where did you get the cement from, Ben?" was the first eager question.

"It wur in the coooch 'ouse," said Ben.

To the coachhouse accordingly they went, and sure enough they found there three empty barrels which had evidently contained cement.

"Did you use all the cement out of the three barrels?" asked Mr. Lowe.

"Naw," said Ben Young.

"How much did you use then? For Heaven's sake, hurry! tell me, my good man. It's a matter of life and death."

Ben Young collected his thoughts deliberately. "A laaid doon tha stoof oot o' two o' they bar'ls," he replied, with irritating slowness. "A knaw nowt aboot this 'ere other wonn. It wur empty afoor a got tha job."

"Empty before you got the job," echoed Mr. Lowe, with the ring of a strengthening conviction in his voice. "Then what became of the cement from that barrel?"

The village plasterer wagged his head slowly from side to side, but never a word spake he. Mr. Lowe might as well have asked him what had become of the snows of yester-year.

Then a great light flashed in upon the amateur detective's brain, illuminating all that was black a moment before, and silhoueting in the sharpest outlines objects which up to that moment had been wrapped in darkness. When the line-of-battle-ship shows her mighty searchlight every detail of the torpedo boat stands revealed, painted in black upon a disk of blinding white.

"Where the missing barrel of cement is there I shall find the missing woman also," said Mr. Lowe, half to himself, and darted off to submit his ideas to Sergt. Chipchase, the local constable, with whom he at once concluded an offensive and defensive alliance against the outside world. Sergt. Chipchase laid the facts before the District Superintendent, an official named Kelly, and the digging then began in Dinham Villa under Mr. Lowe's direction, a digging the result of which most gruesomely verified the calculations which that farsighted individual had worked out. And so it was that this Childe Roland to his Dark Tower came.

Four sweating constables armed with pickaxes carried out this strange exhumation. Under the stone floor of the kitchen they came upon the cement from the third barrel, and in the cement they came upon the bodies of a woman and four children. The woman and three of the children had their throats cut from ear to ear, and the fourth child had been strangled with a piece of clothes line which was still around its neck.

Mr. Lowe had an unusually interesting cable message to send to The Argus in Melbourne that afternoon, and in just a week from the day on which he received his first instructions he sent a complete report of the murders which he had been mainly instrumental in discovering, and with which all England was ringing some hours later.

When the story of the Rainhill murders was published in The Argus alone of all the Melbourne papers next morning, Albert Oliver Williams, alias Frederick Bailey Deeming, was already on his way from Southern Cross in custody. If the Windsor charge broke down, the Rainhill case would hang him safely enough.

* * * * *

"Ah! Mr. Lowe, glad to see you," said Superintendent Shore next day, stretching out his hand cordially to his visitor. "Let me congratulate you upon the smartest piece of detective work that has been done in England for many years."

PRAIRIE FIRES IN INDIANA

The Town of Robertsdale Has a Narrow Escape from Destruction.

WHITING, Ind., Nov. 4.—The prairie fires which have been burning south of here for the last two weeks have reached the border of this place, and have been raging on the south edge of town, in the district known as "Robertsdale," and about the Sheffield race-track. At noon yesterday the alarm of fire was given, and the Whiting, North Hammond, and Standard Company's fire departments were called out, and have been fighting the flames. About 2,000 acres between here and Hammond have been burned. Most of this territory is a kind of peat, and is still burning.

At one time it seemed that the entire town of Robertsdale, with the Sheffield racing property, would be destroyed, but the combined efforts of the departments saved the cottages and fought the flames back.

Now that the grass has been burned over the flames have receded, and the town is out of danger at that point. The outskirts of Robertsdale are patrolled by watchmen to guard against an attack on the other parts in case the wind changes.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION FINANCES

Chairman Inman Subscribes $50,000 Toward the Floating Debt.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Samuel N. Inman, Chairman of the Exposition Finance Committee, from his own pocket to-day subscribed $50,000 toward taking up the company's floating debt. When he announced his subscription to his associates there was great applause. The other Directors have also put up subscriptions and the floating debt will be safely financed this week.

The attendance is growing steadily, and the receipts are more than paying expenses. For the first months the exposition did not get out even, but now it is prospering, and by the end of the month the daily receipts will go away ahead of expenses.

Invitations have been sent to the representatives of all foreign Governments at Washington to visit the exposition November 16, diplomatic day. Acceptances have been received from the representatives of Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Brazil, and the Argentine Confederation and Chile. Secretary Olney is coming. There will be speeches by the visitors, special displays by the foreign exhibitors, and dinners and receptions.

Jersey City Water Investigation.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4.—At the water investigation before Supreme Court Commissioner John Nugent to-day, Engineer Van Dyne, for the Jersey City Company, exhibited photographs showing places where sewage empties into the Rockaway in the watershed offered by the companies. They were taken during the dry season. Boonton would not take its water from the Rockaway, but went to Stony Brook.

Engineer Croes, recalled for the applicants, was asked what storge capacity would be necessary for 50,000,000 gallons daily. He said 825,000,000 gallons. Engineer Vermeule testified that the Jersey City Company could supply 50,000,000 daily if needed, and that the city could be given a gravity supply at a mean height of 210 feet above high tide. Lake Hopatcong could be included in the supply if needed. He exhibited a table showing the cost as the daily supply increased.

Lawyers May Aid the Voters.

The German-American Citizens' Union has retained A. H. Rubsamen and Robert Goeller as lawyers, to be at its headquarters, 30 Stuyvesant Street, to-day to give help in all legal matters pertaining to voting, if any is needed.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

LIVELY BOWLING AHEAD

Twelve Cycle Clubs to be Represented in the Wheelmen's Tourney.

ALL GAMES ON A NEUTRAL ALLEY

Expected to be the Biggest Cycle Club Tournament Ever Held in the Metropolitan District—Fine Trophies.

The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is to have the biggest wheelmen's bowling tournament this Winter that was ever held in this vicinity. There will be twelve clubs represented in it, and the rules of the American National Bowling Congress will govern the play.

Nearly all the details of the tourney were arranged last evening at a meeting held at 23 Park Row. All the clubs entered in the league were represented by delegates, and there was little friction in regard to the essential details.

The clubs composing the tournament, according to the announcement of Chairman Scudder, are the Tourists, Golden Rods, Greenwich Wheelmen, Jersey City Club Wheelmen, Catholic Club Cyclers, Atalanta Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, Hudson County Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, and the Metropolitan Bicycle Club.

It was agreed to open the play on the 19th of the present month, and to have games on two nights a week, namely, Tuesdays and Fridays. All games will be rolled on a neutral alley in Church Street, near Canal Street.

A Schedule Committee was appointed comprising Messrs. Starr, Brock, and Brinkerhoff. The Chairman, Mr. Starr, will call a meeting of the committee some time this week, and the list of games will be submitted for approval. It is intended to have three clubs roll each night. Each delegate reported unusual interest in bowling in his respective club, and the liveliest kind of a tournament is looked for. A full list of the prizes has not been decided upon, but it is said that the trophies will exceed anything ever offered in a wheelmen's tournament.

Road Records Allowed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The following road records have been allowed by the Century Road Club of America: T. T. Mack, Erie, Buffalo century course, 5:26:00, Oct. 6, New-York State and American records. E. J. Whitson, 50 miles, 3:25:00, 100 miles, 7:32:00, Sept. 29, Nebraska State records. M. W. McClure, 25 miles, 1:28:00, Sept. 28, Texas State record.

C. E. Jenkins, 200 miles, 20:15:00, Sept. 7 and 8, Iowa State record. R. A. Schwaner, 5 miles, 15:45, Aug. 22, Iowa State record. H. McLagan, F. A. Weame, Elgin-Aurora century course, 7:10:00, Sept. 15, tandem record.

Wheelmen's Parade in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—The delegates to the Wheelmen's Convention to arrange for a joint parade to open the new Boulevard on Thanksgiving Day met to-night at Crescent Hall. It was decided that each delegate should be Marshal of the division he represents; also to hold two races at Guttenberg after the parade. One will be a ten-mile race for the championship of Hudson County, the other a five-mile race open to Essex and Hudson Counties. Each Wheelman who takes part in the parade will receive a souvenir medal, and each wheelwoman a souvenir spoon.

Roads Too Wet for McDonnell.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—"Alex" McDonnell, the holder of three world's records—25 miles in 51:55, 50 miles in 2:02:43, and 100 miles in 4:40:09—left the city yesterday for Buffalo, intending to start at an early hour to try for the 200-mile record from Buffalo to Erie and back. He found the roads in such bad condition that he postponed the trial.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The cycling members of the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association enjoyed a banquet at 359 Ninth Street last evening. The affair was very pleasant, the following being the order of the ceremonies: Chorus, "America." Prayer. "Our Club," Capt. H. C. Dukeshire. "Those Trying Days," George Parker. Baritone solo, "Bedouin Love Song," George L. Jackson: Companionships," J. W. Doxey; greetings from other clubs; tenor solo, selected, Howard Chick; "Rainy Days," B. B. Berry, librarian Central Association; "What the Doctor Says," Dr. W. F. Millington; "What the Minister Says," the Rev. E. A. Noble; baritone Solo, "True Till Death," G. L. Jackson; "What of the Future?" G. Gunnerson; "Our Association," S. W. Fox; "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

—A club century run on New-Brunswick is the fixture for the Yorkville Wheelmen to-day. The party will return via Staten Island. Next Sunday the Yorkvilles will have a run to Greenville, N. J., going via the new Hudson County Boulevard. On this trip a visit will be made to the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Charles Bateman and William Krone have been elected to fill the positions of Vice President and Second Lieutenant, respectively.

—T. A. Raisbeck has been re-elected President of the Excelsior Cycle Club. The other officers chosen for the ensuing year are as follows: Vice President—William Wunsch; Treasurer—J. H. Branth; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Marie Grese; Financial Secretary—Miss Adelaide Lagassé; Recording Secretary—Miss Carrie Blatt; Captain—Dr. John Burke; Color Bearer—Miss Ida Barnath.

—A five-mile race will take place on the Bayside (L. I.) track on the 17th inst. The result is expected to show who is the champion of the Falcon and Greenpoint Wheelmen. Fisher of the former club and Van Winkle of the other will be the contestants. The long-existing rivalry between these two riders should result in a race for blood.

—The Brooklyn Cycle Club, which last Winter occupied the old Clermont Avenue rink, will this season use the old Thirteenth Regiment armory. They will formally open their indoor riding sessions on Thanksgiving eve. It is the intention of the club to give novel entertainments every Saturday evening.

—The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, to devise and consider methods to increase and improve the membership of the division, will meet on Thursday evening in Newark. Herbert W. Knight is the Chairman of the committee.

—The biggest century run to-day will doubtless be that of the Westchester Cycling League. The trip will be to Tarrytown, starting and ending at Mount Vernon. The 5 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station will take local wheelmen to the starting point in due season.

—Owing to the top screenings spread over the cycle path on the part recently widened not having been rolled, the rain of Saturday washed it nearly all away. This part of the path is now in a worse condition than it ever was before.

—The paper chase of the Select Few of Newark, which was to have taken place on Sunday, was postponed, as it was feared that the roads would be too heavy to permit of good sport. The chase is likely to take place next Sunday.

—A shelter house is very much desired at the end of the Coney Island cycle path. The pavilion now used for a resting place by the riders is a poor shelter, affording no protection from the chill sea breezes.

—The bicycle agency business heretofore existing between W. S. Maltby and James W. Robley, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at 1 Park Place by Mr. Maltby.

—Valley Stream, L. I., will be visited to-day by a party of Prospect Wheelmen. They run to that place to see the twenty-five-mile race of the Kings County Wheelmen.

—Nov. 21 is the date selected for the next "smoker" of the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn. For to-day the club has a scheduled run to Babylon.

—The Winter series of receptions given by the Harlem Wheelmen was begun last evening at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Frank D. White, a popular cyclist of Brooklyn, was married on Sunday to Miss Eleanor Holmes at the bride's home in Lynbrook, L. I.

—The woman's division of the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn has elected Miss D. E. French to the office of Captain.

—A meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen's Executive Committee will be held Thursday afternoon at 23 Park Row.

—The bicycle room in the new home of the New-York Athletic Club will contain accommodations for 500 wheels.

—The Bloomfield Cyclers will have a series of races to-day at Bloomfield, N. J.

HORSE SHOW PROGRAMME.

Order in Which the Classes Will Be Judged Next Week.

The Horse Show will open in Madison Square Garden next Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, and for six days the horses will occupy the attention of New-Yorkers. The judging the first day will not begin until 2 o'clock, when the merits of forty-two harness horses will be passed on by the judges. Coaching stallions, roadsters, pairs of harness horses, saddle horses, gaited saddle horses, thoroughbred stallions, four-in-hands, and qualified hunters, middleweight, will also be judged on Monday afternoon. The evening show will open with a parade of stallions. Ladies' saddle horses, high steppers, tandems, and hunters will then be judged.

Tuesday the judging will begin at 10:15 A. M., with delivery wagons; then will come ponies in harness, Shetland stallions, and brood mares, hackney stallions, yearlings, and hackney pony stallions, hackney yearling fillies, and hackney stallions and fillies two years old. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon pairs of harness horses will be judged. Then will follow pairs of roadsters, trotting stallions, saddle horses, brougham horses, ponies, hackney stallions, park teams, and green hunters. In the evening show there will be saddle horses, mounted park police, pairs of high steppers, and green hunters.

Pony stallions and pony brood mares will open the show on Wednesday; then will come half-bred hackneys, trotting fillies, and roadsters. In the afternoon the order of judging will be ponies under saddle, heavy draught stallions, hackney stallions, pairs of carriage horses, trotters, 2:30 class; four-in-hands, herds of hackneys, ponies in harness, and heavyweight qualified hunters. High school horses, harness horses, and green hunters will be the evening programme.

Hackneys will occupy the attention of the judges from 10:15 until 12:15 on Thursday. Then trotting fillies will go in the ring. In the afternoon the programme will be ponies in harness, saddle horses, pairs of roadsters, herds of Shetland ponies, tandems, hackney stallions with four of their get; pairs of horses, and green hunters. In the evening saddle horses, high steppers, mounted municipal police, and qualified hunters will be judged.

Hackneys will again occupy the attention of the judges for two hours on Friday morning, and they will be followed by pairs of trotters. The afternoon programme will be pairs of ponies in harness, ponies under saddle, tandem, pairs of brougham horses, trotting stallions, road teams, hackney stallions, high steppers, and hunters. There will be a parade of prize winners in the evening, followed by judging of cab horses, tandems, and hunters.

On Saturday the judging will begin at 11:30 A. M., with saddle horses, followed by ponies and hackney stallions, mares, and fillies. In the afternoon there will be judging of pairs of ponies, Morgan stallions, trotting stallions, 2:25 class; roadsters, carriage horses, and ladies' qualified hunters. In the evening there will be a parade of all prize winners. Then carriage horses, horses and runabouts, harness horses, and qualified hunters will be judged, and hunters for the championship prize will close the show.

THE LAST DAY OF RACING.

Seven Contests on the Card at the Westchester Track.

The racing season of 1895 will be brought to a close at the Westchester track this afternoon. A fine card of seven races is offered that will be productive of good sport. In addition to the racing, Henry of Navarre, Clifford, Sir Walter, Lady Raymond, and others of the great racers and jumpers of the year will be shown on the track by crack jockeys wearing the racing colors. Entries for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner prior to this meeting; purse $500, to the second $70, and to the third $50; entrance, $15 each. Last five furlongs, Eclipse course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hamilton II.	100	Doc Grimes	97
Medica	97	Tremargo	95
Dr. Robb	95	Taels	92
Madge Hill	92	Golf	92
Nil Desperandum	92	Signora II	92
Karma	92	Celestina	92

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse $600; to the winner $450, to the second $100, to the third $50; entrance $10 each, or $5 if declared. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

Wernberg	124	Hugh Penny	123
Peacemaker	112	Harrington	100
Woodvine	108	Patrol	104
Silver II.	95	Emotional	88
Ostler Joe	88		

THIRD RACE.—White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds; a handicap of $75 each, half forfeit, or only $40 if declared, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $200 to third. Eclipse course, six furlongs.

Hazlet	117	Merry Prince	116
Silver II.	103	Mack Briggs	103
Hamilton II.	95	Palmerston	95
Titmouse	90	Tremargo	85

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse $1,000; to the winner $700, to the second $200, to the third $100; entrance $30 each, or only $5 if declared. One mile and a quarter.

Helen Nichols	111	Sir Francis	97
Lucania	105	Refugee	94
Brandywine	100		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, to the winner $400, to the second $70, to the third $30; entrance $15 each; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

Manchester	110	Leonawell	107
Charade	107	Marshall	104
Merry Duke	101	Eclipse	101
Doggett	98	Sir Francis	98
Derfargilla	98	Sun Up	92
Sir Dixon, Jr.	92	Bombazette	89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have started at this meeting without winning; purse $500; to the winner $400, to the second $70, to the third $30; entrance $15 each. The Withers mile.

Gotham	122	Abingdon	117
Sun Up	122	Deerslayer	117
Monaco	122	Phoebus	114

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; two miles.

Duke of Abercorn	162	Kilkenny	152
Woodford	150	May Blossom	146
Campagne	144	Richards	142
Bickle	138	Maretti	135

WILL BE ARGUED AGAIN.

Two Common Pleas Judges Differ over the Racing Bill.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down a dissenting opinion upon the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law, Judge Giegerich, in a lengthy opinion, sustains the constitutionality of the law, holding "that the statute permitting sweepstakes racing and authorizing the enforcement of a contract therefore is, in my judgment, clearly in harmony with both the letter and spirit of the Constitutional amendment in question." Judge Bischoff holds that the law is unconstitutional.

The case was heard before the June term of the court, when only Judges Giegerich and Bischoff were sitting. The General Term yesterday ordered a reargument of the case. The decisions were rendered in the case of Henry C. Hudson against the Flushing Jockey Club. Hudson sued the Flushing Jockey Club in the First Judicial Court to recover a sweepstakes purse of $100, which his horse had won, and which The Jockey Club refused to pay, upon the ground that the race was a lottery, and therefore unconstitutional.

Judge Lynn, in the District Court, held that the race was a lottery, and gave judgment in favor of The Jockey Club. Hudson appealed from this opinion.

To Race at Pimlico.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club have granted a license to the Saratoga Association to conduct a race meeting at Pimlico track from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

FRESHMAN INSTEAD OF 'VARSITY.

Pennsylvania's Team Unfit to Meet Boston A. A. To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The University of Pennsyl

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST CAPITAL

HISTORIC ADOBES NOW FALLING SLOWLY INTO RUIN.

An Old Settler Talks of Pioneer Men and Scenes of Early Days—When Monterey Was in Its Prime.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Monterey, the dream of the first Spanish navigators to our coast, across the placid waters of whose bay floated the solemn tones of the first mass ever celebrated in California, and the scenes of the early struggle of the infant State to free itself from old Mexico, surrounded by the memories of nearly three centuries, Monterey is, indeed, the object of deep interest.

Back from the ocean and shut in by low, undulating mountains, is the famous Carmel Valley. Its river, during the dry season, is marked only by a path of white sand, bordered by grasses of variegated green, dotted here and there by yellow stubble. The descent into the valley is short and steep, and close by the roadway runs the ruined adobe wall that of old inclosed the mission.

As early as 1770, Junipero Serra, with some of his loyal followers, came down from this valley, where they had built the first mission in California, and, sailing along into this beautiful bay, tied their boat to an oak tree, which yet stands a monument to the man who founded the City of Monterey. He and his ardent apostles appreciated the beautiful and picturesque site, and began the erection of the famed San Carlos Mission, which now stands like a sentinel watching the new growth of the old City of Monterey.

To-day the adobe buildings, slowly falling into ruins, are pathetic reminders to the past, which belongs distinctively to early California. Bountiful in historical treasures, and greatly endowed with natural beauty, she is a city of adobe ruins, which are being gradually supplanted by homes of more modern design.

Probably the most interesting of the historical buildings was the old Cartel, on California Street. This structure was recently torn down to make room for the extension of Alvarado Street, the main thoroughfare of the city. This adobe was a two-storied affair, long and rambling, having a balcony running entirely around it. It was built in 1840 by A. Abrego, acting under orders from Gov. Alvarado, at a cost of $14,000, redwood then selling at $70 per thousand and nails at $48 a keg. The Cartel was used as a school building until the school was transferred to Colton Hall.

Colton Hall, which now stands in a good state of preservation, is where the first Legislature convened in this State. The building was planned and built by Robert Colton, then Alcalde of Monterey. In the pages of Colton's diary we find the concise history of its construction.

"In 1842," says Colton, "the Town Hall on which I have been at work more than a year, is at last finished. It is built of white stone quarried from an adjacent hill, and easily takes the shape you desire. The lower compartments are for schools; the hall over this, 70x30 feet, is for public assemblies. The front is ornamented with a portico, which you enter from the hall. It is not an edifice that would attract attention among the public school buildings of the United States, but in California it has no rival. It has been erected out of the slender proceeds on town lots, the labor of the convicts, taxes on liquor stores, and fines on gamblers. The scheme was regarded with incredulity by many, but the building is finished, and the citizens have assembled in it and christened it after my name, which will go down to posterity with the odor of gamblers, convicts, and tipplers."

It is hard to believe that the old building standing on the hillside could have been considered the finest edifice in California. The stone prison, also built by Robert Colton, adjoins the hall.

Here, high upon a rising knoll, just back of Monterey, are the remains of an old fort, and from here a commanding view of the adobe city can be had. There seems to be no definite history of the old fort, but it is usually called Frémont's Fort. Dr. James Ord, now a resident of Pacific Grove, and who is acquainted with the early history of the State is the only surviving officer of the Third Artillery, of which he was surgeon, that came in 1847, with the expedition of the American occupation.

From his interesting reminiscences of early days in Monterey we learn that the old fort on the Government reservation is misnamed. It is really Fort Halleck, so named in honor of Lieut. W. H. Halleck of the Corps of Engineers, by whom it was laid out. The fort was built by Lieut. E. O. C. Ord and Lieut. W. T. Sherman in 1847, and the earthworks were thrown up by Col. J. D. Stevenson, in command of the New-York Volunteers and regulars, then stationed on the hill.

Within close proximity to the old fort, and lying at the water's edge, is the old Custom House, the most important building in the early history of California. The authentic story of the building of this old adobe comes from a pioneer, Jack Swan, who came to Monterey in 1843, and still resides in this vicinity. The foundation, or rather the central portion of the Custom House, was laid when the flag of old Spain waved over California, and after remaining for years in that State, the walls were raised under the Mexican rule, and a tiled roof put upon the central part, and at the ends two shingled towers, the second of which was not built until 1844. In the Mexican time the Custom House could boast of a boat and a boat's crew, but now Uncle Sam is too poor to support one in the third harbor in California, though it is the only port from San Francisco to San Diego where a vessel can lie in safety during a southeaster.

In early days it used to support two or three Custom House officers, for Monterey was the port where the duties were paid by vessels trading to the Mexican Department or the Territory of California. In the latter part of 1844 the Custom House was turned into a ballroom by the officers of the United States frigate Savannah, then lying in the Bay of Monterey.

The only building of amusement in old Monterey, besides the inclosure where the young caballeros used to hold their field and athletic sports, was Swan's Theatre. The theatrical history of Monterey dates back to the Fall of 1847, when four volunteers, Mat Gormley, William Tindal, Jack Moran (still living in Monterey), and Long Lee, came up from Santa Barbara. They were in the minstrel line, and had given several burnt-cork entertainments in Santa Barbara before leaving. In Monterey they were joined by Alex Patterson, Peter Earl, and three local characters, designated as "Tips," "Taps," and "Tops."

Old John Swan, a '43 pioneer, was manager. He tells the following story of the first performance ever given in California: "It took place in my old adobe storehouse, which yet stands on Pacific Avenue, though time has told on it, and from lack of care it is almost in ruins. The performance came to pass in this way: About the time that Stevenson's regiment was disbanded, three companies, with the Colonel, came to Monterey. Soon after the soldiers attempted a theatrical performance, which was a success. Encouraged by their liberal patronage, I had seats fixed, and a stage and scenery were put into the building. The bills were got out in due form, posters printed with a blacking pot and brush, and programmes written announcing 'Putnam; or, the Lion Son of '76,' as the first piece to be played. 'Damon and Pythias,' 'Box and Cox,' 'The Golden Farmer,' 'Grandfather Whitehead,' and 'Nan, the Good for Nothing,' were pieces in the repertoire. The years of 1849 and 1850 were memorable eras in the Thespian record of Monterey."

Another building that has been torn down was the old convent. It was built in 1832 for the Sisters of Charity, but a portion of the convent wall is all that now marks the spot where the convent stood. The high wall was standing until a few years ago, when it was deemed necessary to tear it down to make room for houses, for the convent was in the most central portion of the town. Although the convent has passed away, the educational spirit that permeated its walls has by no means passed away with it, and the people, feeling the need for more educational advantages, have raised the funds, and the contract has been let for a college building.

A building that is interesting from the fact that it shows that the spirit of progress asserted itself in Monterey before it did in any other portion of the State is the old frame building at the extreme end of California Street. This is built of teak, and is the first frame house that stood in California. It was put together in Australia and brought to Monterey in a sailing vessel. While the wood is strong, and has not crumbled, it presents a very tumbled appearance, perhaps owing to the way it was put together. Standing near and in direct contrast to it is the imposing residence once occupied by Gov. Alvarado. This building is at present the home of a Spanish family, who trace their lineage back to a Castilian family of nobility.

The Washington Hotel, built in the early forties, is one of the largest adobes ever built in California. When the Capital of the State was Monterey all of her important and distinguished visitors were entertained in this hotel, and Sherman, Frémont, Sloat, and many others have danced the Spanish quadrilles within its historic walls. Even in those primitive days the beau monde flocked from far and near.

Didn't See Him.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Reggie—Did you see the Pwince of Wales when you were ovah?

Algy—See him? Bless you, no, deah boy; the Pwince does not play pokah.

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d. 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

School of the Sisters of the Church.
School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
Oct. 2. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instructions
by competent lady teacher, at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Box 614 Post Office, city.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Miss Crocker.
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Irving School. 54 West 34th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67H YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

COMPANION or TUTOR.—A college man needing rest wishes to travel this Winter with one or two boys, or as companion with an adult. YALE SENIOR, 272 Lawrence Hall, New-Haven, Conn.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

HUNTING THE WILY FOX WITH THE LARIAT

Sport in the Santa Cruz Mountains—Weird Sound of the Horn.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Up in the Austrian gulch in the heart of the Santa Cruz mountains, three miles from Wright's station, a very exciting and curious fox hunt took place the other morning. The night before the hunt I was sitting with the trapper in his cabin, before an open log fire, listening to his many tales of deer, wildcat, mountain lion, and fox hunting, but his story of lassoing the fox struck me as novel, and being anxious to get a taste of the sport, the old hunter readily mapped out a programme for the following morning.

All night long I lay awake thinking of the sport that awaited me on the morrow. About 3 o'clock the hunter called me to get ready. He made a hasty breakfast of black coffee and buiscuits, then off we started. Gus carried a lariat fifty feet long, and I was laden with a shotgun and a very antique bugle made of a cow's horn.

We arrived at the scene of the hunt before daybreak. After having covered some two miles, tramping through a thickly-wooded canyon, we came to the mouth of a long, narrow ravine, the walls of which ran perpendicular, with jagged cliffs towering high up into the skies. My guide now told me to follow up the ravine about half a mile, then turn about, and slowly walk back, and to blow the cow bugle as loud and as often as my lungs would permit. This would scare and drive the fox from his lair. If on the way I should see any object moving, I was to run after it, and blow the machine all the more, while my man Gus was to remain at the mouth of the ravine and lasso the fox when he came his way.

So off I started up the ravine, mad as a fiddle for having undertaken the trip, but I couldn't back out at this stage of the game. The ravine was as dark as night, and many times I would stumble over rocks and grope my way along the narrow trail, which seemed to have no ending. I forgot the length of a half mile, and kept pushing on as best I could. At last I heard a shrill whistle from my guide. This was the signal for me to stop, turn about, and blow the horn.

I will never forget that first blast. It took me some time to regain my breath, and then the hunt began. The first blast on the bugle nearly set me crazy. The sounds which echoed and re-echoed through the deep ravine put me in mind of the infernal regions. Louder and fiercer the bugle sounded as I slowly moved along in the darkness of the strange ravine. It now dawned upon me that my guide had given me the long end of the game, but I was in it, and I was going to see it through. I had scarcely gone 200 yards, blowing the bugle all the time, when I beheld something running toward me.

I gave an unearthly yell and the object turned about and ran in the direction of the guide. I also started on a good run. I kept on blowing the bugle and running till my breath nearly gave out and my legs likewise. By the first light of the early dawn I could distinguish the outline of my guide, swinging his lariat over his head, circling and recircling it in the air, for he had heard the sound of the bugle coming closer and closer, and he knew the game was near. Suddenly I came to a sharp halt, for just about twenty feet before me stood a long, wiry animal, with outstretched snout and tail erect, eyeing me closely. I was tempted to level my gun at him and end his career, but this was against the guide's orders, so I wound a terrible sound from the bugle; the creature turned about as though it were struck by lightning, but quickly recovering it made a last rush in the direction of the guide.

I got up new speed and new wind, and followed close upon his tracks, blowing the bugle all the louder. Before I knew it I was within gunshot of the guide and the creature a trifle closer. The hunter saw him coming and had his lariat in full swing. Suddenly the animal, as he came face to face with the hunter, within about forty feet, made a quick move as if to turn back, but in that instant the guide's lariat shot through the air, the noose fell over the creature's head, and with a clever jerk the trapper brought his prey to the earth.

As I came running up to the guide, almost out of breath, he shouted: "We got him!"

"Yes," said I, "that's so. What is it?"

"Well, I swar," he replied, "don't yer see? Why, it's a fox, o' course!"

I smiled, but said nothing, while the guide kept swearing and pulling at his lariat, with Mr. Fox making all sorts of efforts to get away. He, however, finally realized that he was trapped, so he gave a bark very similar to that of a dog, and this he kept up for some time.

We started on our journey back to the guide's cabin, with Mr. Fox taking the lead at the end of the lariat, and making many efforts to regain his freedom, but I brought up the rear, with gun leveled ready to give Reynard a dose of lead should he manage to break away, and Gus, the hunter, held firmly on to the lariat, giving the animal at times plenty of rope and then taking in the lariat according to Mr. Fox's movements.

The fox, seeing no way of quitting our company, kept up his terrible bark all the way back to the cabin, where we finally landed him in good shape, and in due time had him dangling from the cabin door.

Senator Daniel's Fame at Home.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

We are indebted to The Richmond Dispatch for the interesting information that the Hon. John Warwick Daniel, United States Senator, is known in Virginia as the Lame Lion of Lynchburg. Glory and alliteration mixed!

THEY'VE QUEER NAMES IN CONNECTICUT

The Indians Have Supplied a Large Number of Them.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

There is richness as well as goodness in every nook and corner of Connecticut, not only in the soil, in the character and customs of the people, but in the names of communities. Those "to the manner born" are not so forcibly impressed with the fact as outsiders might be or else their native modesty prevents their saying much about it. In some instances silence is due to the "admire-nothing" spirit of the age, and in others a more lamentable familiarity has bred such contempt that original names have been changed. Thus Mattatuck has become Waterbury, though the latter name may have been given with good reason by members of various organizations of the State and county that have gone there for some special purpose, and almost invariably trudged around in rain and mud and have come away with the impression that the good city is always buried in water. Then there are other names with, no doubt, a special fitness, that have lost their strange sound with frequent use, but still arrest the attention of the casual reader—Bull's Bridge, Cannon, Cranbury, Satan's Kingdom, Hattertown, Shewville, Skunk's Hollow, Devil's Hop Yard, Rocky Dundy, Bean Hill, Crow's Hollow, Pegville, Abrigator, (a part of Waterbury,) and Devil's Den.

There's a generous sprinkling of imported names, mostly but not all from old England of Biblical places, of poets, and of local celebrities at large without number or repetitions of these names with South, North, East, or West prefixed, a sad commentary on the originality of the forefathers. But there are more of the precious old Indian names than we sometimes think, and long may they survive—Nepaug, Aspetuck, Ekonk, Skongamong (vulgarized, "Skunk-a-mug"), Quassapaug, Snipsic, Mashapaug, Massapeag, Oneco, Pequabuc, Poquonock, Pequonnock, Poquetanuck, Naubuc, Quinebaug, Tashua, Wauregan, Totokot, Uncasville, Scitico, Scantic, Yantic, Winnipauk, Weatogue, Shepaug, Wequetequock, Pomperaug, Assawog, Pachaug, Weekeepeemee, Quinnipiac, Housatonic, Naugatuck, Hammonasset, Saugatuck, Pequot, Occum, Mohegan, and Squantuck, and Wauwaug, Snipsic, Wanonscopomuc, Wanonsokuk, Washinee, and Washinyig Lakes—the two last unhappily losing their individuality to-day in "Twin Lakes." Other names that may be one thing and may be another are represented by Wickelequack, Titicus, Oronoque, Oronoke, and Noank.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, the weather will continue fair during Tuesday, but may become cloudy and threatening on the southeast coast in the evening, east to south winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, probably fair and warmer, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, followed by cloudy and threatening weather on the coast, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, the weather conditions for Tuesday are uncertain, probably fair in the interior during the greater portion of the day, and showers on the coast, east winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, generally fair in the interior, local showers on the coast, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, followed by showers on the coast, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, local rains, increasing southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, followed by showers, winds shifting to northerly and colder Tuesday night. NEW-MEXICO, local rains or snow in northern portions, colder, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair Tuesday, probably followed by showers, warm southerly, shifting to much colder northerly, winds. ARKANSAS, probably fair Tuesday, showers Tuesday night or Wednesday, southerly winds, colder by Wednesday morning. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, southerly winds. OHIO, fair, Tuesday, with warm southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair during the greater portion of the day, probably followed by local rains during the night, colder by Wednesday morning, southerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair during the day, followed by showers at night, warmer southerly winds, colder by Wednesday morning. UPPER MICHIGAN, local rain and snow, winds shifting to northwesterly and colder. MINNESOTA, local snows, northerly winds, and colder. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, probably local rains and snows in western portions, winds shifting to north and much colder. MISSOURI, fair in the morning, increasing cloudiness and probably showers in the evening or night, colder Tuesday night, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. IOWA, increasing cloudiness and probably local rains Tuesday afternoon or night, winds shifting to northerly, and much colder Tuesday night. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, local snows, northerly winds, colder. COLORADO, snows, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. MONTANA and WYOMING, fair, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, followed by local rains or snows during the afternoon or night, colder northerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the upper lakes. The area of high pressure covers the regions east of the Mississippi, attended by clear and warmer weather. The barometer is falling from the lake regions southward to Florida. An area of low pressure is central over Colorado. The barometer has risen in all districts west of the Mississippi except in the Rio Grande Valley. The temperature is unusually high in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, but it is colder in the Rocky Mountain regions, with heavy snows in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. The cloudiness will increase, with showers along the South Atlantic, and possibly Virginia coasts. The weather will probably continue fair during Tuesday from New-England southwestward to Tennessee.

Auction Sales.

GREAT ART SALE
OF
HIGH CLASS
EARLY ENGLISH
AND
Modern Oil Paintings
BY FAMOUS MASTERS,
(LATE IMPORTATIONS.)

Sale absolutely and without reserve, in order to settle the remainder of the estate of the late Alf. J. Reynolds of London.

Among them are examples by

ALMA TADEMA, R. A.	T. GAINSBOROUGH, R. A.
JOHN CONSTABLE, R. A.	SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, R. A.
SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, R. A.	JAMES STARK,
RICHARD WILSON, R. A.	J. OPIE, R. A.
SIR H. RAEBURN, R. A.	ADOLPHE SCHREYER,
GEORGE MORELAND,	JOZEF ISRAELS,
	ANTON MAUVE,
	J. J. HENNER, &c., &c.

To be Sold at Public Auction, Wednesday, Nov. 6,
AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING,
AND BE CONTINUED ON THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, NOVEMBER 7, 8, AND MONDAY, NOV. 11, AT SAME HOUR.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., until day of sale,
At the Reynolds Art Galleries,
286 5th Av., Near 30th St.
CATALOGUES NOW READY.
JOHN H. FRENCH,
Auctioneer.

ART.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
By order of
DAVID B. SICKELS,
Receiver of the
Harlem River Bank,
A Collection of FINE
Oil and Water Color PAINTINGS,
To be sold positively without reserve at
Schenck ART GALLERIES, 85 Liberty St.,
On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895,
AT 3:15 O'CLOCK,
Also,
at the same time and place, for account of whom it may concern, a small collection of High Class OIL PAINTINGS, now on exhibition.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave New-York in January and February for Two Grand Tours of 71 days through the Southern States,

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

in Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains of Sleeping, Dining, and Composite Library-Observation Cars.

The return tickets may be used from California on Any Regular Train until July, or with any one of Ten Parties under Special Escort, with a Choice of Three Different Routes. These tours are intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Tours to California, Mexico, omitting California, Florida, Japan, China, and the Sandwich Islands, Washington, and Lookout Mountain, Old Point Comfort, Gettysburg, &c.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

Legal Sales.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN District of Virginia.—In Equity.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, complainant, against LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and Horace J. Morse, as receiver, defendants.—In pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on October 11th, 1895, I, the undersigned Special Master in said decree named, shall, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., and the hour being fixed pursuant to said decree, sell in one parcel without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, the rights, franchises, and property covered by the lien of and described in certain receivers' certificates and in a certain trust indenture described in said decree, said rights, franchises, and property being generally described as follows: All the property, choses in action, and rights of Long Island Traction Company, and also the right, title, and interest of Long Island Traction Company in and to the entire capital stock of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, and the dividends, income, interest, and increase thereof, also all the net profits derived or receivable by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company as lessee of the railroad and other property of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company under the certain lease of February 14, 1893, and all the right, title, and interest of said Long Island Traction Company and said The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to a certain guarantee fund of $4,000,000 in said lease mentioned, and all the right, title, and interest of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to the amount of the cost of all property, extensions, etc., made by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for use in connection with the operations of the railroads of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, being all the property directed to be sold by the said decree. No bid for the property will be received unless at or before the time of making the bid the bidder shall deposit with me as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if upon being reported the same is accepted by the Court either the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash, or receiver's certificates to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal, issued under the order of March 26th, 1895, made in the suit of Kidder and others against Long Island Traction Company and others, or collateral trust gold notes to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal, of Long Island Traction Company and The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, secured by the collateral trust indenture of August 1st, 1894.

Of the price for which the said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the sum of fifty thousand dollars, less the amount of any cash deposit which may have been made by the bidder at the time of making his bid, and also upon the confirmation of such sale, and from time to time thereafter such further portion of the said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the Court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of foreclosure and sale and allowed preferential claims. The right is reserved by the Court in said decree to reject any bid and to retake possession of and resell said property upon failure of any purchaser to comply with any order of Court requiring further payment of such bid or any decreed preferential claim.

The balance of the purchase price not required to be thus paid in cash may be paid in cash or in said receiver's certificates and collateral trust notes and coupons thereof, reckoning the same at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof shall be entitled to receive thereon.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court. If any bid shall be accepted by the Court and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property therein ordered and herein advertised to be sold.—Dated November 2d, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.
n5-law5wTu&d5

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—SUNNY, LARGE ROOM, NEWLY FURnished; also suites; board optional; references. 14 West 33d St.

1.—40 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsome room on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

30 EAST 43d Street, large and small rooms; newly furnished; with board; private baths; references exchanged.

41 ST, 43 EAST.—Excellent board; sunny rooms; all conveniences; very reasonable prices; table boarders wanted; references.

46 EAST 21st ST.—Large pleasant room on second floor; good table; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.
Second floor; attractive suite; large and smaller rooms; with private bath and back parlor; with board; reference.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Sunny second-floor room; excellent table.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, southern exposure, for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th Av.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

46TH ST, 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms, singly or en suite; select location; reference.

88th ST., WEST SIDE COLUMbus Av.—A family can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

113 EAST 54th ST.—A large front room and dressing-room, comfortably furnished, for gentleman.

MADISON AV, 120.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room connecting; private bath; breakfast; gentlemen only; references.

YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE WOULD RENT, to one or two gentlemen, elegantly furnished SUITE; second floor, in private residence; every convenience; fashionable location, between 84th and 88th Sts., West. Address EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Brooklyn.
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR
A homelike, well furnished, congenial boarding house, where you will be made comfortable, with new furniture, first-class service, table of the best, large grounds, fine locality, convenient to bridge, all ferries, and Park? If so, call at 808 Prospect Place.

Unfurnished Rooms.

PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT; ALL IMprovements; 3 Rutherfurd Place, facing Park.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & CO. et al. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION CO. et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, and the 29th day of April, 1895, and August 29th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in November, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.) the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troupe, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and the same connected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time and place with the Macon & Birmingham R. R. for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $168,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash hereinbefore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decree for the purchase of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.

ISAAC HARDEMAN.
Special Commissioner.
s23-law6wM&n5

IN THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States in the Middle District of Alabama.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, against THE MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Under and by virtue of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on the 10th day of July, 1894, the undersigned Master in Chancery, Joseph W. Dimmick and Henry H. Epping, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of said decree they will, on the 26th day of November, 1895, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M. of that day, at the depot or station house used and occupied by said Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Company in the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, proceed to sell at public auction, without appraisement or right of redemption, to the highest bidder, all and singular the railroad of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Company, extending in and from the City of Montgomery to the City of Eufaula, both in the State of Alabama, and about eighty miles in length, with all its railways or extensions or additions, ways, rights of way, turnouts, depot grounds, and other lands, bridges, viaducts, and other structures, and all other property of every description, including all locomotives, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment, and all machinery and material for constructing, operating, and repairing the said railway, and all franchises connected with or relating to the said railway, and all corporate and other franchises, and all rights and appurtenances to the said property above described, and all the real and personal property of the said railway company and all other property, real, personal, and mixed of any kind or description whatever, being the entire property covered by and subject to the mortgage executed by the defendant corporation to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, described in the said decree, dated June 12th, 1879, and all the property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the said Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Company, ordered to be sold by the said decree.

The purchaser at such sale must pay down in cash or certified checks twenty-five thousand dollars on account of his or its purchase, and such further sums in cash as the court may from time to time direct; the balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or in bonds or past due coupons entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale, in the order and to the extent to which the same are entitled to be paid as provided for in said decree.

For a more particular description of the property and terms of sale, parties interested are referred to said decree on file in the Clerk's office of Montgomery, Alabama.

JOSEPH W. DIMMICK,
HENRY H. EPPING,
Master Commissioners.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
LOUIS F. GARRARD,
Solicitors for Complainant. o29-law4wTu

MASTER'S SALE.—THE NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY et al., complainants, vs. THE LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY et al., defendants.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Master in Chancery, pursuant to the final decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, in the above-entitled cause, hereby offers for sale, and for sealed bids thereon, the entire general assets in bulk of each of the insolvent defendants in the above-entitled cause, to wit: Of the Lombard Investment Company of Kansas, of the Lombard Investment Company of Missouri, of the Valley Loan & Trust Company, of the Alliance Trust Company, and of the City Real Estate Company. Such bids must be sealed and delivered or forwarded to the Master at his office in Kansas City, Missouri; and such b

READY FOR THE ELECTION

Small Boys Must Beware of Building Bonfires.

THE VOTES OF MEN ON POLICE FORCE

Facilities Will Be Afforded Them to Cast Their Ballots—Instructions in Overseeing Matters About the Various Polling Places.

The small boy whose heart delights in big bonfires on election night, and who takes advantage of the absence of policemen on patrol on such occasions to indulge his desires, would better look out to-night. President Roosevelt has set the officers of the law after him, and the gamin's lot may therefore not be a happy one. The police will make an effort to prevent the bonfires, and many of the young fire worshippers may find themselves in the station house. President Roosevelt said yesterday, in reference to this matter:

"The Chief has been given instructions to do all in his power to prevent the building of bonfires in the streets, which has been such a dangerous and expensive nuisance in past years, and I know that he will do the very best he can, and I am in hopes that he will succeed to a great extent."

When Mr. Roosevelt was questioned on a subject that has been agitating the rank and file of the police force for some days, as to whether an opportunity would be given to them to vote to-day or whether they would be practically disfranchised by the manner in which they will be distributed at the polls, he said:

"Every possible opportunity will be given the policemen to vote. Of course, the first consideration will be the orderly conduct of the election. I do not anticipate that many policemen will be prevented from voting by the performance of their duties.

In relation to the bonfire question, Acting Chief Conlin said he had instructed all the precinct commanders to make every effort to stop the nuisance. The commanders were instructed to pay particular attention to the streets and avenues which are paved with asphalt, because the bonfires ruin the pavement. As to the policemen voting, he said:

"I have instructed the precinct commanders to make the arrangements for the distribution of the force under their command so as to give the men every possible opportunity to exercise their right to vote. As far as possible the men detailed to the polls will be sent to the election districts in which they live, or to the nearest districts to their residences, and every facility will be given to them to vote and get their meals. The reserve force detailed at Police Headquarters will vote before they report for duty. I am satisfied that unless something unforeseen occurs as many policemen will vote to-morrow as have voted in previous years."

The arrangements for the preservation of the peace during the election to-day, which were completed yesterday by Acting Chief Conlin, do not differ in any essential degree from those of previous years. The entire force has been ordered on duty, and only the sick are excused. The number of policemen required to man the polls is 2,784, and there are about 120 men on the sick list, leaving less than 500 for patrol and emergency duty. There will be a squad of 100 men on reserve at Police Headquarters, and patrol wagons will be in waiting to convey them to any point in the city where their services may be required.

Acting Chief Conlin summoned the precinct commanders to his office yesterday morning and gave them their final instructions in regard to the conduct of the election. He told them that they must do everything in their power to secure an honest election, be vigilant in detecting and preventing fraud, and prompt in suppressing disorder and violence. He also warned them that they would be held strictly responsible for the closing of all liquor saloons which come within the district in which the polling place prescribed by the excise law. He told them also that they must be vigilant in preventing bonfires, particularly on asphalted streets and avenues, as it had cost the city $12,000 to repair the damage to the asphalt pavements by bonfires on election night last year.

The following notice to the police force was issued by Acting Chief Conlin late yesterday afternoon:

"To the Force: Your duty on election day is very plain. It is to honestly, fearlessly, and impartially enforce all the laws pertaining to election; to see that order is preserved at the polls; that every citizen is protected in his right of franchise, and to do everything that circumstances may require to make the election the honest expression of the will of the people.

Each member of the force will be held to a strict account as to the manner in which he performs his duty to-morrow. Meritorious action and faithful performance of duty will receive commendation, and any neglect of duty or improper interference with any voters will be sure to bring severe punishment to the offending officer.

You are to bear in mind that you are at the polls as policemen, to enforce the law, and not there in the interest of any party, faction, or candidate. You will therefore be neutral; take no part in any political discussion, and, if called upon to act, do so with promptness, energy, and decision.

Follow these instructions each of you, and there will be no doubt that the election to-morrow will be an honest one; that no citizen will be disfranchised, and that the votes cast will be honestly counted.

Commanding officers will read the above to the members of their respective comands at every roll call from now until after election.

PETER CONLIN, Acting Chief of Police.

The police were busy yesterday in preparing the polling places for the election, placing the voting booths and guard rails in position. The official ballots and all the stationery for the use of the election officers were delivered at the various station houses last night, and will remain there under guard until delivered at the polling places this morning.

The arrangements made by the Chief Clerk for the reception of the returns and the public announcement of them at Police Headquarters are the same as for several years. The returns, after being carried from the polling places to the station houses, and there read aloud for the benefit of the public, will be sent in sealed envelopes by policemen to Police Headquarters, where the figures will be entered on sheets, tabulated, and footed up, and the results announced.

TWO SUGAR-BOUNTY SUITS BROUGHT

It Is Hoped to Have Them Before the Supreme Court in December.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—Two suits were filed in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, as test cases, to settle the matter of the two bounty appropriations of $238,000 and $5,000,000 which were killed by the adverse decision of Controller Bowler some time ago.

The suit to settle the first appropriation is entitled the Realty Company of Louisiana vs. The United States, and is for $5,576, bounty earned prior to Aug. 28, 1894. The second suit is that of Andrew H. Gay (son of the late Edward J. Gay) vs. The United States, for $8,758.22, for bounty earned between Aug. 28, 1894, and July 1, 1895. The suits are brought under the Tucker act of 1887, which gives concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Claims, to the United States Circuit and District Courts, and are based on a compliance of both plaintiffs with all the requirements of the Tariff act of 1890.

The department at Washington has given every assurance of assistance in pushing the cases, and it is hoped that after a decision here, the cases will be in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States early in December. The counsel engaged consists of Col. James D. Hill and Judge T. J. Semmes of New-Orleans, James H. Choate of New-York, and ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska.

Reception by German Veterans.

The German Veteran Bund of 1870-1 held a reception at the Central Opera House last night.

Among the 800 persons present were representatives of German societies from Long Island, New-Jersey, and New-York.

The wives and daughters of the members of the bund presented them with a handsome silk flag. On one side of the flag were the German colors, and on the other the United States stars and stripes.

After the presentation a cablegram from Prince Bismarck was read. The Prince congratulated the bund, and sent wishes for its future success.

The officers of the bund are: Major—Wilhelm Hoennigs; First Lieutenant—Max Lederer; Second Lieutenant—Fritz Hein; Adjutant—George Von Uechritz. The President of the Fest Committee was Emil Von Jagenann. Dancing followed the reception.

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT BY A BICYCLIST

The Mystery of Reinhart's Death at Wilkesbarre Solved by His Slayer.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 4.—The mystery surrounding the death of the man Weinhart, or Reinhart, who died at the City Hospital on Saturday, after walking the streets for twenty-four hours, with a bullet wound in his body, was solved to-day.

E. H. Garris, a merchant, doing business in Luzerne Borough, appeared before a Justice of the Peace to-day and made a sworn statement that he believed he had shot Reinhart.

Garris, in his statement, says that he was returning to his home from Kingston on Wednesday last, shortly after midnight, on his bicycle, and that he was stopped by Reinhart while crossing a bridge near his home. After exchanging words with the highwayman, and refusing to surrender his money, he started on his journey home. He had gone but a few yards when Reinhart shot at him twice, the first bullet passing through his hat, and the second one grazing his hand. Garris became very much frightened and fell from his wheel. He got on his feet quickly and fired at the would-be assassin, who stood on the bridge. He heard the man give a shriek, at the same time falling off the bridge into the water. He feared to venture near, so remounted his wheel and rode to his home.

It has since been learned that Reinhart gave an assumed name just before he died and that his real name is John Wyckoff, and that he has relatives residing in Williamsport. It has also been discovered that after Reinhart was shot he made his way to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station, where he boarded a train and rode to Stroudsburg, afterward returning to this city. County Detective Eckert arrested Garris to-night. He was taken before Judge Lynch and gave bail for a further hearing.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN

BEDS AT STECKLER HEADQUARTERS FOLDED, CHAIRS TAKEN AWAY.

"Brother" Alfred Preparing to Take That Seat on the Bench—And Grote Is Confident.

The folding beds have been folded, and the easy chairs removed from the headquarters of the I. C. O., Room 110, Coleman House. The campaign is ended, and all that remains to be done is for "Brother" Alfred to put on a long frock coat, polish his high hat, and take the seat upon the Supreme Court bench to which he is so justly entitled. That, at least, was the opinion of the Gentlemen in Waiting when they disbanded last night.

During the afternoon and evening the Gentlemen in Waiting were in that peculiar, uneasy state of mind where the gayety is forced. It was like the college commencement, where the boys are in high feather, but beneath the sunny surface their hearts beat quicker, and the lump comes in their throat as they begin to realize that four years of jolly good fellowship are over, and each must go into the world—alone. That's the way the Gentlemen in Waiting felt as they saw the easy chairs removed and the folding beds folded. They kept these thoughts to themselves, however, and joked merrily.

"Well, Heinrich, where will you sleep now?" said the delegate of the Rhine Wine Garglers' Bund.

"There are others, Caspar. There are others," replied Heinrich.

"Maybe yes," interjected the walking delegate of the Flannel Vestmakers' Schuetzen Verein, "but alack-a-day, there are no other Stecklers. The season of rest is over, at least for this year."

It was at this moment, when the conversation lulled, and the installment clock ticked loudly, that Mr. Abe Drucker, President of the Tischler Association of Rivington Street, entered.

"Don't rise, gentlemen, I beg of you," he said with easy grace, as the Steckler cohorts, with that quiet deference which always stamps the gentleman, were about to offer him the easiest chairs and softest beds, "don't rise. I have just called in to tell you that if ex-Judge Steckler is beaten I have agreed to wheel Martin Engel in a decorated wheelbarrow from the Tammany Headquarters in the Eighth down the Bowery and to City Hall. If the Judge wins—and who can doubt it—Engel is to set up the grandest blow-out ever seen in the district since the days of John J. O'Brien. I desire, gentlemen, that in the event of my winning you will do me the honor to sit about the board on that festive occasion."

It was midnight. A tall man, with a very black beard and flashing eyes, was turning out the gas. In the dim light the profile of Charles Steckler could be recognized.

"At what figure do you estimate the I. C. O. vote, Mr. Steckler?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I hesitate to give the figures," he said with characteristic modesty, "but if you will keep it a profound secret I don't mind telling you that the inside conservative figures are 85,317."

GROTE AS GOOD AS ELECTED.

So Says the Tallest of His Confident Lieutenants.

"'Fatty' is elected," remarked his tallest lieutenant yesterday afternoon, as he blew a whiff from his fragrant cigar into the face of Mr. Grote's bar keeper.

"But the election hasn't taken place yet," said a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Practically it hasn't—theoretically it has," said the embryonic statesman. "We have made a careful estimate and find that every man who has a vote in this district, except some hide-bound partisans, will give it to 'Fatty.' He is sure to be elected, and those Puritanical fanatics who have been opposing him will be sorry they were ever born. It tickles me to think how that crazy Board of Excise will feel Wednesday when they read of 'Fatty's' triumphant victory. Refuse him licenses again, will they? Well, well, we don't think." It will be Mr. Grote's peculiar privilege to introduce a bill in the Assembly on the 1st of January legislating those incompetents out of office."

MUST BE HANGED THE SECOND TIME

A Mississippi White Cap, Who, by Accident, Escaped Death, Must Die.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—In the Supreme Court to-day the decision in the case of Will Purvis against the State, was affirmed, which means that Purvis is to suffer the death penalty.

Purvis was convicted in Marion County of being a white cap, and of murdering a companion who had revealed the secrets of his confederates. Purvis was sentenced to be hanged, but through the carelessness of the Sheriff, he fell through the trap of the scaffold to the ground unharmed, the rope having slipped off his neck.

The Sheriff refused to rehang the man, and put him back in jail, where he has been two years. Strong efforts for a pardon will now be made.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 4.—Announcement is made of the compromise of the suit for $50,000 damages brought by Mrs. Belle Hinds of this city against Miss Elizabeth Williams of New-Bedford on a basis of $20,000. Miss Williams is a spinster of wealth, who is alleged to have alienated the affections of the husband of Mrs. Hinds. The case has been in the courts for two years.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Ex-Chief of Police Page of St. Cunegonde, a suburb of this city, and Cyrille Moquin of this city were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a Government dredge in the Lachine Canal yesterday. Page was a watchman on the dredge. It is believed the fire was started by a lamp explosion.

NORTH FRYEBURG, Me., Nov. 4.—Seventy-five thousand dollars, mostly in notes and securities, was last Spring stolen from the safe of James Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins has received a letter, postmarked at Sumford Falls, this State, offering to return the notes and other papers for $1,000 in cash.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—The Texas Limited express train on the Iron Mountain road collided with a stock train near Argenta this morning. No one was seriously hurt, though the express messenger and mail clerk were pinned under the wreck for several hours.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The quarterly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, just issued, shows that the exports of home produce, which for the same period in 1894 reached $31,222,163, amounted during the first quarter of the current year to $32,481,649.

MRS. HALL'S STALWARTS

Her West Side Colored Republicans in a Parade.

THE TAMMANY TIGER TREMBLED

A March Through the Tenderloin District with Music and Flying Banners — Mr. Pavey Makes a Speech

Mary L. Hall and her stalwart colored Republicans marched out last night to brave the Tammany Tiger in the Tenderloin Precinct.

The Tiger trembled, too, for Mrs. Hall was out almost literally in Indian war paint and feathers.

On her head was a wig of Indian hair, the long locks hanging down her back to bring out the facial characteristics of the red race, to which she is allied. On the wig rested a little white, martial-looking cap, bearing in gilt letters the words:

The only party for me
Is the G. O. P.

Across her shoulder there was a big white sash over a dark gown, and by the side of this Joan d'Arc of West Twenty-seventh Street hung a formidable looking sword.

She mustered 350 stalwart Republicans and a little band of Cubans under the direction of Mr. Henriques, ex-Consul to Havana.

A band headed the procession, and following came Mrs. Hall and her two aides, Lieut. Harry Stocks and Lieut. Alexander, one on either side of their leader, wearing respectively red and blue sashes to make up the proper patriotic combination, red white and blue.

The Mary L. Hall Stalwart Republican Club's banner, beautiful in dark blue and gilt, came next, and the portrait of Abraham Lincoln, in a circular frame of red, white, and blue, occupied a place of honor just beside.

"For County Clerk, T. L. Hamilton," was conspicuous on a big square transparency, topped off with little flags, and a big eagle, with a necktie around his throat, crouched down as if a little scared at all the brilliancy about him.

Frank D. Pavey figured photographically on the front of caps and on small poles. Other appropriate mottoes were displayed in the procession, and gave color to the scene.

"As she wishes, so we vote," was a loyal, if not intensely patriotic, motto displayed, and

Make Your Mark
X
Under the Eagle.

showed the principles of Mrs. Hall's voting school. A placard bearing the words "Kill the Tiger" was twirled merrily around while the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

The procession started from the voting school, at 149 West Twenty-seventh Street, about 8:30 o'clock, with great enthusiasm. The line of march led to Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where a stop was made to receive the cheers of the residents. The band played "Marching Through Georgia," while the leader kept time with her sword. But she did not forget to look over the procession to see that everything was all right.

Once more she gave the order, "Forward, march!" and with an answering "Hurrah! Hurrah!" the procession moved on.

The most exciting part of the march was when a Tammany wagon was met and the band played the "Washington Post March." The men in the procession cheered, and those in the Tammany team responded with faint hisses.

Mr. Pavey's headquarters, in Seventh Avenue, was the next stopping place, but Mr. Pavey was absent, and Mrs. Jane Pierce and Miss Helen Varick Boswell answered with sweet smiles only the cheers of the marchers, as their leader made her way with difficulty through the crowd on the sidewalk.

At the Republican State Headquarters, the new place visited by the marchers, Charles Treat and Mr. Manchester looked longingly down from a window in the fifth story, but finally resisted the temptation to make speeches.

From the Republican State Headquarters the procession marched down Broadway to Twenty-second Street.

A permit had been secured for the parade, but it did not include Broadway. "We take this route," said the leader of the stalwart Republicans, and so they did—band, men, protecting policemen, and all, and who would make a fuss about such a little thing when it is all over?

Some one said the band played "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back," while the procession was on Broadway, but some one else said that it was a base calumny to hint that the band should render such a worn-out tune.

There was a grand demonstration when the procession reached Twenty-seventh Street again. Red lights and Roman candles, banners and bunting, refreshments and cheers, and perhaps liquids, marked the end of the parade.

But that was after Mr. Pavey and "Bill" Baker had made speeches.

"If it rains to-morrow," said one feminine colored enthusiast, in melancholy tones, "the Democrats will win, but if it is only pleasant our boys will all be out, sure."

A YOUTHFUL DRUNKARD COMMITS MURDER

Hunts His Victim on the Streets of a Louisiana Town.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—In Gretna, Jefferson Parish, just across the river from the southern part of this city, a fourteen-year-old boy named Joseph Hinyuh found a quart bottle of whisky. He drank a quantity of the stuff, and became much intoxicated. He went home, got his father's gun, and went on the street, where he met his brother, nineteen years old, and told him he intended to shoot a boy named John Walters, whose parents resided in the next block.

Young Hinyuh's brother paid no attention to this, and soon afterward the intoxicated boy loaded the gun and went about the town looking for Walters, whom he found after a short hunt. Hinyuh told Walters he was going to shoot him, and when Walters attempted to run away, young Hinyuh fired upon him, inflicting a wound from which Walters died in a few minutes. The young murderer is in jail.

Local Option in Norway.

From The London Daily News.

Our Christiania correspondent writes: "During this autumn a series of 'local options' takes place in some provincial towns of Norway. By universal suffrage, including men and women, it will be decided if liquors are or are not to be sold in the town. Two results are already known. The highland town Gjövik and the seaside town Arendal have lost their privilege of selling liquors after the Gothenburg system. In future only beer and wine are to be bought. The agitation among the electors was most passionate."

The Best Inciters to Trade.

From The Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

A Boston business man recently dispensed with all of his agents, and will depend upon newspaper and other advertising for his trade. There never was a time in the country's history when the newspapers were so largely looked to as inciters to trade as the present.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BRIMFUL OF SUGGESTIONS,

our eight completely filled floors. As you slowly wander among the many beautiful creations of the furniture art, your eye will rest successively upon choice examples of the different furniture epochs. Surely, if you are looking for suggestions or ideas, you cannot fail to find them here. A walk through our establishment is, indeed, a real furniture education. Each piece is plainly marked, and the moderate prices will surprise you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, WEST 19TH ST.

PREPARED FOR THOROUGH WORK

Good Government Clubs' Campaign Committee Has Volunteer and Paid Watchers.

The Committee on Watchers of the Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs, of which Preble Tucker is Chairman, has received $450 in five individual subscriptions from members of the Committee of Fifty. Mr. Tucker said yesterday that other small sums had also been received, and that many districts of the city were being thoroughly covered by individual Good Government Clubs.

In some cases $2 and $3 apiece had been promised to watchers in districts where a full staff of volunteers could not be obtained.

The following letter was received yesterday at the campaign headquarters:

My Dear Mr. Rothschild:

I inclose a small contribution for campaign expenses in response to a letter from Mr. Chapman.

By the way, I have not seen it noticed that Mr. Choate, at the Committee of Fifty meeting, gave the strongest argument yet advanced for the Good Government position, when he said this would be his fortieth vote against Tammany. It is time we tried some other means of fighting Tammany after forty years of ill success. Sincerely yours, L. H. SCHWAB.

St. Mary's Rectory, Lawrence Street, New-York, Nov. 4, 1895.

The Rev. L. H. Schwab, is a brother of Gustav Schwab, who is a strong supporter of the fusion ticket and a member of the Committee of Fifty.

For Good Government Ticket.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, has issued a letter addressed to Preble Tucker, in which he approves of the principles and methods of the Good Government Clubs and denounces the fusion ticket as an attempt to cure a sick man by giving him one disease instead of two.

The Rev. Mr. Grant states that his letter was called forth by an editorial in The Evening Post of Oct. 26, which "deprecates the use of 'logic and ethics' in the present campaign."

"Tammany's death blow," says the letter, "must be aimed at its methods. The secret of political control is the same in the Platt machine as in Tammany. It is the spoils system.

"I wish, therefore, to thank you for presenting me with a list of candidates guaranteed by the searching scrutiny of your committee."

LONG ISLAND CITY LIVELY

CLIMAX OF AN EXCITING MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN.

Orators, Bonfires, Parades—Registration Arrests—Madden, Aspersed, Gets a Warrant for Joseph Silverstone.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 4.—Gongs are clanging in the city streets to-night. Hoarse-voiced orators are proclaiming the virtues and merits of candidates from open-air platforms. Bonfires and torchlight parades have turned night into day. Long Island City elects a Mayor to-morrow.

Arrests for alleged illegal registration received a set-back to-day. Edward McKenna was arraigned before Police Justice Duffy. He was arrested a few days ago for registering from an old building at 29 Seventh Street. The building is owned by ex-Mayor Gleason, and McKenna claimed that he was employed as watchman in the building and made it his home.

When Detective Kelly took the witness stand, he had nothing but hearsay evidence to offer against the prisoner. This the Justice would not entertain, and Kelly called another policeman to the stand. This officer knew even less about McKenna than Kelly. The latter claimed that he arrested McKenna and James Murname because the furnishings in the building where they slept were very limited.

Justice Duffy told the detective that there were all kinds and conditions of men in this world, and that a man's not living in a brownstone front did not indicate that he had illegally registered. The Justice promptly discharged McKenna and, as the charges against Murname were the same, he was not arraigned.

John P. Madden, the Jefferson Democracy candidate for Mayor, appeared before Mayor Sanford this afternoon and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Silverstone, a lawyer. The complaint against Silverstone is based on a speech he made at a Republican mass meeting. During his remarks, it is affirmed that Silverstone said that he held checks and other documents to prove that he paid money to Madden to further the interests of a certain measure before the Legislature several years ago, while Madden was private secretary to Senator Floyd-Jones.

Mr. Madden positively denies that Silverstone ever paid him a cent for anything, and as soon as he heard of the speech today he at once applied for the warrant, which was given to Detective White for service.

The detective searched for Silverstone, but had not found him up to a late hour to-night. Madden issued a circular to-night, denouncing Silverstone and denying the truth of his statements.

It was said to-day that Mayor Sanford had ignored the two Police Justices in the city by issuing fifty warrants for arrests on charges of illegal registration. It is reported that the warrants will be given to special officers to-morrow for service, if the accused persons attempt to vote.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Samuel Inslee.

Samuel Inslee, who was widely known for his benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Associations of this city, died at his home, 50 West Seventy-second Street, Sunday. Mr. Inslee was a dry goods merchant at 410 Broadway. It was largely due to his generosity that the association was able to purchase its Bowery building. His last gift was to turn over the property at 345 Broadway to the association, as a result of which it purchased a plot of land in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, running through to Fifty-sixth Street, on which two buildings will be erected.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. William E. C. Worcester, Postmaster of Worcester, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight. He enlisted in Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was Lieutenant Colonel when mustered out in November, 1864. He was with the "three months men" at Baltimore, and commanded Fort McHenry and Fort Federal Hill. He was appointed Postmaster at Worcester in 1864, and had served continuously ever since.

—Thomas Jarman Middleditch died at his home at 142 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, having been ill only one day. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Middleditch, was born at Red Bank, N. J., in 1854, and was graduated from the Colgate University in 1876. He then joined one of his brothers in the law printing business in this city. He was a member of the Strong Place Baptist Church. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

—Thomas Bryce, thirty-five years of age, died suddenly yesterday at Newark, N. J. He was the son of Patrick C. Bryce, sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and P. Lynden Bryce, formerly Secrary of the Board of Education of Newark, was his brother. Mr. Bryce was also a first cousin of United States Senator James Smith. He was a member of the firm of Small & Bryce, importers, of New-York, and dealt largely in goods from India.

—William F. Collins, well known at Bloomfield, N. J., died suddenly Sunday night from heart disease. Mr. Collins, who was born in Toronto, Canada, was forty-nine years old. He was said to be the inventor of the Lappin brake shoe, extensively used on elevated railroads. He claimed to be an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament. He leaves a mother and two sisters in Canada.

—Frank E. Hart, the son-in-law of Edward F. Lenton, died at his home at Jamaica Avenue and Linwood Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was thirty-three years old and in the real estate business. He was a member of Stella Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Aurora Grata, and Scottish Rite. He leaves a wife and two small children.

—Mrs. Julia R. Graves, née Foster, a descendant of one of the original Huguenot families of New-Rochelle, died at her home there on Saturday. Mrs. Graves was a niece of the famous Capt. Peter Le Fèvre and lived on the Le Fèvre homestead. The funeral will be held this afternoon at New-Rochelle.

—Health Inspector Alfred T. Glenn of Atlantic City, N. J., died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Glenn is the second member of the Atlantic City Board of Health to die within a month, the other death among its members having been that of Treasurer Jacob H. Leedom.

To-day

Election Day, our stores are closed.

James McCreery & Co.
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

Fur lined Circulars and Capes, newest styles, cloth or silk covered, $35, $40, $50 and $60. These prices will be found to be $15 to $25 less than regular retail prices in the market. Some very choice garments for $100, $125 and $150. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 W. 42d St.

CARTER'S FRIENDS NOT ALARMED

It Is Not Believed the National Republican Chairman Can Be Forced Out of Place by the Harrison Following.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—There has been considerable discussion here to-day of the report sent from Indianapolis that L. T. Michener, ex-Attorney General of Indiana, Gen. Harrison's old and confidential friend, had declared war against Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the National Republican Committee because of the latter's supposed antagonism to Gen. Harrison's candidacy for another term in the White House and also because of his views on the silver question. The friends of Mr. Carter do not believe the statement to be true.

It is asserted that within a week Mr. Carter said to an intimate friend here that he would favor the nomination of Harrison, whom he believed to be a very safe man to head the Republican ticket. When Mr. Carter came East last Summer and made a special visit to Gen. Harrison he was quoted as saying that he would favor Mr. Harrison's candidacy if the latter would merely promise not to veto any silver legislation that Congress might enact. It was generally understood that Mr. Carter failed to get such a promise, and that, while he was disappointed, he proposed merely to wait for future developments.

Mr. Carter denied last week that there was any prospect that he would be replaced. He said that the talk about a probable change in the Chairmanship of the present National Committee was ridiculous. No change was contemplated, and it was not practicable to make a change unless the incumbent should voluntarily retire, and he asserted that the present Chairman did not contemplate retirement. The National Committee is created by the National Convention after the nominations are made for President and Vice President. Vacancies may be filled in accordance with established custom, and provision is also made for supplying the places of absentees at any meeting of the committee by proxies, but there can be no reconstruction of the committee, whose functions will continue until a new committee is created by the National Convention. This new committee will select a committee to conduct the campaign and name a Chairman.

Mr. Carter will continue as Chairman of the committee until regularly superseded, and until that time his duties will be merely ministerial. He will preside at the meeting of the committee to be held here in December, and will also preside over the National Convention until the regular Chairman is chosen, when his official life will expire by limitation.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY FIGHT

Many Breastworks and Barracks Constructed by the Canadians and Our Miners in Distress.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 4.—A large party of Alaskan miners, who have just arrived on the schooner Mary Buhne, which sailed from Ounalaska Oct. 20, bring accounts of the manoeuvring of the Canadian Government's forces in that country.

The territory along the line of the supposed boundary is well known to these parties, and they report that the Canadian Government has constructed many, and are still constructing and equipping more, breastworks and barracks on all the commanding bluffs. Every strategic point of vantage has been secured by them all along the disputed boundary line, and particularly in and around the vicinity of placer mines, which are filling up with Canadian prospectors. The Americans in Alaska do not seem to realize or worry over the anxiety and eagerness of the British to seize such strategic points. The mounted police in the employ of the Canadian Government are very kind and have helped the Americans in a great many cases. In fact, they have done more for them than they have for some of their own people.

The rivers along the boundary line are very narrow. At the loop of Forty-Mile Creek, and at several points along the boundary near the creek, small detachments of supposed Canadian militia in citizens' clothes have been reconnoitering the surrounding country. The detachments are all well provisioned, well housed, and have large pack trains. Surveying parties have been in the field for the Canadian Government for some time, and have been doing hard work.

The party reports the condition of the miners at present in Alaska as deplorable. Those on the Upper Yukon have suffered greatly, provisions being scarce and prices high. A great many predict that scurvy will break out among the miners this Winter, and great suffering will result. Five deaths from scurvy had occurred before the ship sailed. There are hundreds of men who would come away if they could, but they lack the necessary means.

The British fleet is noticeable in number, and flit from one point to another continually, in striking contrast to the small revenue cutters the United States has on hand, which remain in one place until they leave for the South.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Green Springs Sanitarium, twelve miles north of Tiffin, burned yesterday, with all its contents. The sixty guests, many of whom were cripples and helpless invalids, were removed, but lost their clothes and valuables. The building, which was erected thirty years ago, was a four-story brick, 105 feet square, and contained 100 rooms. It was owned by H. J. Johnson of Cleveland, and will be rebuilt on an enlarged plan at once. The loss will reach $80,000; insurance, $10,000.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 4.—Fire in the lumber piles along the docks last night destroyed 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 laths owned by W. L. & H. D. Churchill, John Millen, and Johnson & Collins. The lumber was fully insured.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 4.—Over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property was lost to-night in a fire which destroyed Powers's Opera House, Linn & Scruggs's dry goods store, and Milliken's seven-story bank building.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Nov. 4.—The Wyoming cotton mills of Dean & Mitchell were damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000 to-day; fully insured. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—Fire destroyed the business part of Anchor, this country. Loss, $30,000. The flames spread into meadows and standing corn north of the town, and is still burning.

BRYANT, Ark., Nov. 4.—Over half the town burned. Among the buildings burned were three stores, a newspaper office, a hotel, and several residences. Loss, $50,000.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Nov. 4.—The flour mill of Wesley Carter & Co. burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Fire did damage to the extent of $10,000 at the paper warehouse of Philip Rudolph & Sons.

NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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THE COMING MAN.

Our youths' clothes were never better, and you small men can save dollars buying them—they look well, fit well and stay fitted. The cut must be fashionable, for who so fastidious as your young man.

STORES OPEN TO-DAY.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

"C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, New-York," in a Fur Garment, is a guarantee of reliability. 124 & 126 West 42d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Election day is one of not to the belles and beaus, and there will be to-day no social functions of importance. There may be some informal coaching parties and country house gatherings, but on Manhattan Island the day will be a quiet one in the social world.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb will arrive in New-York from Europe some time this week, and will open their town house in Park Avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Collier, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Collier of Chicago, to Thomas Frederic Bacon, formerly of New-York, and now of San Francisco. Mrs. Collier and Miss Collier arrived home from Europe last week, and are now at their country house. The marriage will be celebrated early in December at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge-Preston have returned to town for the Winter, and are occupying their apartments in the Madrid, in West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram F. Pugsley will sail for Europe next week with the intention of spending the Winter in Paris with their daughter. Miss Pugsley will accompany them. They will make a tour of the Continent in the Spring. Miss Pugsley will be the guest in Berlin of one of her schoolmates for two months in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eddy have returned to town for the Winter. They spent several weeks recently in Paris, where they visited Mrs. Eddy's sister, Mrs. George Munroe.

Miss Gordon of Cleveland, who is very well known in New-York society and a very attractive and accomplished young woman, is visiting Mrs. Lawrence W. Miller of 112 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Notwithstanding the reports from the West, it is not yet certain that Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield will make their home in Chicago. They will probably divide their time between New-York and the West. They will arrive in New-York within a few days, and will remain here a short time, before going to the South, visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Police Commissioner and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews.

One of the largest teas of the late Autumn will be given on the afternoon of Nov. 30, from 4 to 7 o'clock, by Mrs. John Lawrence Lee, at 21 West Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Lee is a member of the Livingston family, and there will be present a representative gathering of the oldest families of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield have returned to town for the season and have taken an apartment in West Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. George Kemp and Miss Kemp have closed their cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., and will return to 720 Fifth Avenue for the Winter.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club will take place on Saturday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. Wallistein, 23 West Sixtieth Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Wilson, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Byrd Wilson, to Reginald Fosdick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pearsall Fosdick of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson returned to town last Thursday from their country house, near Pittsfield, Mass., and are at present at one of the hotels in upper Fifth Avenue. The wedding will take place in the Spring and will be celebrated at one of the churches in Fifth Avenue, the Church of the Heavenly Rest probably being selected. PATRIARCH.

A High School's Bright Lights.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Among the propositions of the Associated Alumni for the new Central High School Building is one to have in the large room to be devoted to the alumni a library with a section devoted entirely to the works of former students of the school. This would be large and general, and would include books of Henry George, the great advocate of the single tax; Frank R. Stockton, whose "Rudder Grange" and other stories keep the world in a good humor; Ignatius Donnelly of Shakesperean cryptogram fame, and other literary lights.

It is also proposed to have suitable memorial tablets placed in the structure for high school boys who were killed in the civil war. One class had six, and the total number who died on the battlefield is quite large, including such men as Lieut. Greble, the first officer to fall in the war; Gen. G. W. Town, and many others.

Gov. Carr Loses His Cotton.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, Nov. 1.

Gov. Elias Carr yesterday received a telegram stating that his cotton shed had been burned, and that most of his cotton stored there had been destroyed. The exact words were that "there was only a little saved." The cotton was insured, but for how much could not be ascertained. It is understood that this particular shed was built as a protection against fire, and that, therefore, most of the cotton had been stored in it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:35 A. M.—Riverdale Avenue, King's Bridge; M. Pollak; damage, $200.

4 P. M.—Chimney, 120 Chrystie Street; no damage.

5:50 P. M.—782 Columbus Avenue; Adam Bugler; damage, $5.

7:00 P. M.—320 East Thirteenth Street; Hyman Friend; damage, $700.

7:45 P. M.—541 West Twentieth Street; James Flood; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—2,189 Third Aven

Tuesday
November 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

A YOUNG WOMAN'S WINDOW

Feathery Greens in an Old-Time City Mansion.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S PROMISE KEPT

Rare Plants in a Room Near Washington Square—The Owner Tells How She Came to Select Them.

There is a side window in an old-fashioned nansion not so far from Washington Square, which is framed inside with a soft mass of feathery green.

Life seems not to be so hurried in that part of the city as in many other parts of this crowded island. Here one finds old-time mansions of plain exterior, with interiors so roomy as to dwarf the average house of the millionaire in upper New-York. One must be hurried, indeed, to walk through this part of the city without pausing now and then to gaze at the substantial-looking houses that were formerly, and in some instances are to-day, the homes of the older families of the town.

This window framed with feathery green is a private botanical school, but its owner would give forth a merry laugh if it was so called in her presence.

Save the plants in the window, there is nothing botanical about the room, of which this glass work is one of the eyes. The room is a bedroom filled with charmingly quaint, old-fashioned furniture at least a century old. There is a bedstead of mahogany, with tall, slender posts, and a headboard elaborately carved. The legs of the bedstead are partially hidden by some soft white material, and delicate draperies of dotted muslin are suspended from the four posts. There is just enough of this to give the pretty effect of curtains without in the least obstructing the circulation of air.

In the room is a big mahogany bureau with a curved front and carved feet, an ancient brass-handled desk, with many pigeon holes, a spindle-legged stand, with an old-fashioned sampler hanging beside it, a brass warming pan beside the bed, and brass fire-dogs in the fireplace. The dark floor is polished, and a few rugs are placed here and there.

Only privileged visitors see this room from the inside, or its owner, and it is a privilege to see both, and particularly the latter. She might be a prim spinster of years somewhat in keeping with the stately furniture, but, instead, the little lady who calls the room home, is round and rosy, and has just laid aside her graduation gown. It is in connection with the graduation gown that the window greenery comes in. This is the way it all came about, as a privileged visitor was told one day in confidence.

"So you really think my window pretty? Well, I'll tell you about it. It is really my botanical study, though I am afraid you will laugh at it. When I left school, in the Spring, Miss Blank said, the very last thing, 'Now, Mabel, promise me that you will not drop your school life for good and all. Keep up at least one of your studies.'

"Well, being sort of teary and all that with saying good-bye to every one, of course I said 'Yes,' and since I have been home this Fall my conscience has been troubling me. You know I never could study, and all my tastes are domestic. You need not laugh. Perhaps I don't show it because there are such heaps of other things to do, but I am as sure as can be that I shall be a wonderful housekeeper, like mamma, one of these days.

"Well, I thought and thought, and the only thing I could think of that I liked at all was the trips we girls used to make with dear little Mrs. Posy out after botanical specimens. Of course, I couldn't do anything like that alone, even if I knew enough, and I had almost given up when I thought how nice it would be to study some plants here at home and grow my own flowers.

"Perhaps you think that is getting around the studying, but really I have learned a lot already. Of course, the first thing I thought of was roses and violets and ferns—wearing one of my own roses down to breakfast and all that, you know—but I couldn't do it.

"'I never encourage people to undertake flowering plants in the house,' said the florist, rather severely, when I told him what I wanted. 'They don't begin to give the satisfaction indoors that they do outside. And don't get a great variety of things to keep in one room,' he went on, 'for each needs a different temperature. We have just had a case like that. A woman was in just a few moments ago to know what was the matter with her flowers. She has a little apartment ten feet square, and in it she has any number of altogether different plants, and she can't understand why they don't all thrive. It is like trying to grow pineapples and ordinary apples under the same conditions.'

"'It is like keeping a Bengal tiger and a polar bear in the same room,' said another man.

"'It is like the little Japs at the World's Fair, said a third. 'They were nearly frozen, while I thought the weather was glorious.'

"Well, I had begun to be very meek by that time, and I gave up even the ferns without a murmur when they told me they would not be likely to prove very satisfactory.

"The one thing I had made up my mind I would not have any way is the one thing I have. I was bound I would not have palms, and almost everything I have is of that nature. I would not have a rubber plant, though, and I managed not to. You see, what I wanted was something that I could have all to myself, that no one else had. And every one else wants just what I do—something that will live.

"Well, I have some ferny-looking plants, if they are not real ferns. First, I have two plants of the Grevillea robusta. You see, it has foliage something like a fern and the leaves grow down to the bottom of the stalk almost. It is very delicate. There is not anything very interesting about this plant. It comes from Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, and the wood of some kinds is used for cabinet-making. I don't expect to have that kind at present.

"Some of my plants I have just because there is something connected with them. There is the Dracæna indivisa. It has what I call lily leaves, or spikes, all growing up from the root and drooping over. They call it the fountain plant, though it does not make one think of fountains. I did not care for it until I found out about the name. I really am studying a little. The first part of it comes from the word drakaina, a female dragon, and it is said that the thickened juice becomes a powder like dragon's blood. I do not know at all what that means, but it makes me think of fairy tales.

"Then there is a wonderful tree that belongs to the same species—the dragon tree, which Humboldt found on the island of Teneriffe. The tree, Humboldt saw, was said to be 6,00 years old, and was 70 feet high and 79 feet around at the bottom. It had a hollow trunk, which was used for a Roman Catholic chapel after the island was taken by the Spanlards. You see, I am getting to be quite an encyclopedia.

"They say this little dragon plant of mine is not affected by sunshine, storm, or drought. I rather like it for that, for no one except myself is under any circumstances to attend to my plants, and if anything should happen—I know there won't—but if I should forget, just once, I shouldn't like anything to die. You have to be very careful about that, too, for plants can't be watered at the same time every day, and not all of them will take the same amount of water even under the same conditions.

"You must never water your plants unless they are dry, the florist told me. 'If people could only remember that their plants are not like their children, they would have better success with them. They can't be given three meals a day regularly. Their treatment depends altogether upon the weather and the temperature. Sometimes they will need to be watered once a day, sometimes twice, and sometimes not at all.

"I love this plant that they call the umbrella palm, the Cyperus alternifolius. It is such a dainty little thing.

"This is the Weddelliana, from South America. I learned something funny in looking it up. It belongs to the cocoanut tree family. They say that the word cocoa comes from a Portuguese word—'coco,' meaning monkey. That is said to be because one end of the nut looks like the monkey's head. I have not looked at a cocoanut for a good while, but I do not believe it does. I am going to buy one as soon as I think of it, to see what the nut looks like.

"I do not care so much about the Pandanus. It makes me think of the Dracaenia; but I like its last name, utilis, because I know what that means. The florists recommend it very strongly, because it is so hardy. It is not very complimentary to the buyer, but I suppose they are right. It has a rather nice way of propping itself up by its roots, which it sends out from all sides. That is what the botanists call a beautiful provision of nature, because the upper part sometimes grows very heavy and has to be balanced. My plant has nice little roots, but I don't suppose it will be troubled with enormous weight very soon. It is popularly called the screw pine. I like the Malay name best, though—'Pandang.' It is such a delightfully outlandish expression.

"I have two of the little plants called Farfuglum grande. I like the thick, broad, green leaves and the big splashes of color. This one with the yellow splashes is quite common, I am told, and the one with the rose and white, its prettier sister, is comparatively hard to get. The color marks are called 'blotches,' but I don't like that word. The plant is a native of China, and I like that.

"The florists did not urge me particularly to take the Maranta, as it is not such a sure thing for amateurs, but it is pretty, and it was another low plant. I like the purplish brown spots on the green leaves, and then it is the arrowroot plant. I can remember things like that. The Indians believed it took out the poison made by poisoned arrows, and it was because of that belief that it gained its name.

"The Apidistra, which is something like the canna, with green or green-and-white striped leaves, I was told, would stand 'very rough usage'—florists are so uncomplimentary; also the Nephrolepis exaltata, sword fern, with a leaf like the sword of a swordfish. But I have a Livistonia rotundifolia instead. The first is so pretty and feathery, even to the stalk, and though I was not going to have a regular palm, I like the Livistonia, which looks something like a tiny fan palm, because it is small.

"This one little pot, which is more insignificant than all the rest, I like the best of all. You would never guess what all the little plants are. Just morning glories. I planted the seeds myself. They told me to take a five or six inch pot and plant it very full of seeds. That will dwarf the plants, and if I keep them in a very sunny spot all the time, I expect to have some blossoms. It is such a relief not to know anything except that they are morning glories. Still, I am very proud of the other things.

"I wanted to have them all in one big box with tiles on the outside. I knew just how I wanted it. That was another thing I had to give up. You see, if the plants don't grow well on one side of the window, they must be changed to the other, so I have the brackets at the sides of the window.

"That changed all my plans, and I had this grill work put up like a frame around the window, and it makes quite a bower with the broad seat inside it just below the window sill. I have all the pots in the simple blue and white jardinières because they look prettier in the room.

"I can open the other windows in the room, but if they are up long I have to use a screen of some kind. Nothing like newspapers for that, the florists say. On sunny days, when it is warm, I open the window at the top and bottom there to give the plants fresh air. The plants will stand sprinkling two or three times a week, probably, if it is done gently with a fine rubber sprinkler or a whisk broom. I am afraid the broom will get my cushions wet, so I am going to have a sprinkler.

"They say, and this is one of the last 'they says,' that the plants will stand a season in the pots in which they are purchased, and that larger ones are bad for them. I am only to put on a solution of fertilizer if the soil needs it later, and I have to be careful not to spill any water into the jardinières when I wet the plants.

"Yes, I did this all myself, and it has taken more than my pocket money and made me rather poor. But I had a good deal to do. I wonder what Miss Blank would say to it?"

MR. SMITH MUST STAND TRIAL

Unsuccessful Effort to Postpone the Case of the Boston Clergyman Charged with Illegal Use of the United States Mails.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—A vigorous but unavailing effort was made in the United States District Court, before Judge Nelson, to-day, to have quashed the indictment against the Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, pastor of the North Avenue Congregational Church, Cambridge. Mr. Smith was present and listened attentively to the arguments of his counsel, Col. Hopkins of Worcester, as did a large number of friends and supporters of the accused preacher.

Not the least interested in the proceedings, however, were the men who were opposing him in the church, and are accused by his friends of being in a conspiracy against him. Many women were present, and it was probably out of consideration for their feelings that certain of the postal cards quoted in the indictment as having been sent by Mr. Smith to members of his congregation and others were not read, but merely referred to by counsel in making his arguments in the demurrer.

Col. Hopkins said: "We propose to file a general demurrer to this indictment."

Judge Nelson, without any preliminary talk, said: "Many of these postal cards are threatening, many of them are indecent, many of them are obscene, all are scurrilous, and they are all intended to injure the persons to whom they refer. The demurrer is overruled."

The defendant pleaded "Not guilty." Col. Hopkins asked for a continuance of the case for two weeks. The date of the trial was left open, to be announced by the Court to-morrow.

The indictment includes, among the witnesses, the names of persons to whom the cards were addressed, and the alleged libelous epithets. Some of the latter are blasphemous and unfit for publication, but the majority are so senseless and incoherent as to appear to be the ravings of a maniac. One gentleman, not a member of Mr. Smith's church, and in no way interested in its dissensions, is called a "Judas who betrayed his leader." "I'll shoot you on sight" is the threat with which the card concludes.

Other epithets used in the cards are: "Low-bred quarrel breeder," "church wrecker," "peace disturber," "hypocrite deacon," "religious fake," "pious fraud," "mountebank," "whining liar," "dissembling Iago," "vote buyer," "peanut politician," "prudential thief," "repair fund embezzler," "fire and smoke," "St. John fool," "cringing hypocrite," and "lying toady."

The epithets in most cases are not connected with other words, are underscored, bristle with exclamation points and dashes, and are accompanied by such exclamations as "Ha, Ha."

Condition of the Rice Market.

Last week was one of fluctuating character in the rice market in both movement and prices. Common to fair grades were advanced, and everything above scaled down, excepting fancy head, in which orders are always largely in advance of supply. The net result should prove beneficial, in that the future demand is likely to be more evenly distributed among the various grades. Advices from along the Atlantic coast note steady movement. Former figures are asked, but with accumulating stocks concessions are the rule, rather than the exception. In New-Orleans distributive demand is light, but speculation rife. Natural and not sentimental forces, however, will determine the outcome. Prices appear cheap in comparison with former years, excepting 1893, but there are other factors in the situation. Potatoes were never so low, and the preparations of oats, wheat, and corn hold the right of way by virtue of familiarity, through long usage. These are undoubtedly among the things which tend to make the trade indifferent and ultra conservative. Until rice be reduced to attractive figures, such as will divert the demand from other farinaceous articles, the movement is not likely to take on wholesale proportions. Foreign styles are in fair request at former figures.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report to date: Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 595,465 sacks; last year, 331,053 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 89,625 barrels; last year, 72,297 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 13,740 barrels; last year, 10,440 barrels; sales, 10,370 barrels; last year, 7,215 barrels.

Credited to the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—An envelope postmarked Baltimore, Md., containing $27, was received at the Treasury Department this morning and placed to the credit of the conscience fund. The money was inclosed simply in a sheet of white paper.

GOLF PLAYERS MYSTIFIED

Think There Is a Plot Behind the Staten Island Arrests.

NOT AGREED ON DETAILS, HOWEVER

Police Have a Theory and the Story Promises to be Unfolded at the Thursday Hearing—Sunday Golf in England.

Deep mystery surrounds the arrest of the Staten Island Country Club golf players, made last Sunday by the Richmond County police. That there is a plot of some kind behind it, the members of the Country Club feel certain. What this plot is they do not know, but they look forward with confidence to the police court hearing on Thursday night for its unraveling.

Some of the members hint darkly at politics as the moving cause in the conspiracy. Others suggest social reasons.

"It was necessary," say those who lean to the political theory, "or the politicians though it was necessary, to make a showing of severity on the eve of election against the well-to-do, in order to please the saloon keepers and others who have been arrested at South Beach and elsewhere for Sunday violations."

"Police Commissioner Barrett," say the others, "is not a member of the Country Club. He is not in society, and he decided to show his power to the social element. Therefore he made a raid on the club's golf players."

The police laugh at both theories. They say that Policemen Wood and Journey were sent out to arrest violators of the Sunday law and that they "took in" the first persons whom they happened to come across.

Police Commissioner Barrett is one of the wealthy men of Staten Island. He is the senior member of Barrett, Nephews & Co., the old John Street firm of dyers that recently absorbed the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, the largest business institution of its kind in the country, if not in the world. He is also one of the largest land owners in Richmond County. Until recently he was not actively concerned in politics. The story the police tell of the arrest is this:

Complaints have been received by the police in great numbers concerning a lot of Irish and Scotch workingmen who have been making things lively along the Staten Island roads on Sundays playing some sort of a Scotch-Irish game, in which an iron ball and an aggregation of stout lungs take the most conspicuous part. The objection to the lungs has been more pronounced than to the iron ball, though the ball, it appears, was not an inconsiderable figure in the matter, the owners of the lungs being in the habit of throwing it into the private grounds of householders to the great damage of choice flower beds and lawns. Policemen Wood and Journey were detailed particularly to look out for these boisterous citizens. They didn't find them, of course, but they came across the golf players and "took them in" as the next best thing.

How much there is to this explanation will come out Thursday evening. The Country Club forces, led by the Vice President of the organization, George J. Greenfield, will endeavor to demonstrate conclusively that the iron-ball story is all moonshine, and that the real facts are to be looked for in the plot, as already touched on. Mr. Greenfield is a lawyer, with offices at 35 Broadway, in this city. He has undertaken in behalf of the club to push the case to a final adjudication, in order that the question of whether or not a golfer may chase the elusive golf ball on the Sabbath or any other day that he sees fit may be determined.

The club members say, as one man, that the idea of restricting their play on Sunday is utterly absurd and untenable, and they mean to conserve their personal liberty in this direction, even if they have to mortgage their handsome clubhouse and its fine grounds. They promise to make a demonstration in large numbers on Thursday evening that will strike terror, if not conviction, to the heart of the offending police.

Police Justice Van Vechten will preside, and the affair will not lose in importance as a "function," from this fact, for Mr. Van Vechten, unlike most of the Police Justices, belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families in Staten Island, his mother being one of the society leaders of Richmond County.

Messrs. William H. Davidge and Francis Saunders, the victims of Policemen Wood and Journey in the golf raid, were not inclined yesterday to take a serious or even an indignant view of the case. Their chief trouble seemed to be the amiable and insistent attentions of friends. "To be asked about seventy-five times an hour by your neighbors and associates how long you have "been out," when you expect to "go up for good," and other and similar questions more or less varied, becomes in time slightly monotonous and wearing. The hardship in this particular case is not in any wise lessened by the fact that Messrs. Davidge and Saunders are the most harmless of men, whose veneration and respect for the law are most marked.

Mr. Saunders, particularly, is a gentleman of such shrinking modesty that the notoriety thrust on him by the strong arm of the law has almost been too much for him. He is in the coffee business with the firm of Robert Crooks & Co., 138 Water Street, and was formerly Superintendent of the New-York Coffee Exchange. His friends say that he never really played golf in his life until the fateful Sunday, when Commissioner Barrett's minions swooped down on him.

"Saunders," declared one of the unfortunate gentleman's associates yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "has attempted to play golf for a year, perhaps two years. But, though a most painstaking man with the stick, he never seemed to make it go. Well, Sir, on Sunday he was at it, as usual, and the two policemen, who wore citizens' clothing, watched him for some time. But they could not conscientiously arrest him, for he really didn't play golf. But the evil hour, and for the first time in his life, he made a good drive. Then the policemen came down on him."

Mr. Saunders, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, did not view the idea of an interview with an abounding enthusiasm.

"There isn't much to say, really," he declared. "Of course, I was never more surprised in my life than when the policemen arrested Mr. Davidge and myself. We were playing in private grounds, and were merely crossing the road. Personally I'd be satisfied to pay my fine and have the whole thing over with, but they tell me this will not do, and the club is going to take up the matter. They say there is something back of the arrests, politics or something, and they mean to bring out all the facts."

Mr. Davidge is one of the best known men in insurance circles in New-York. He is a member of the insurance firm of Lethbridge & Davidge, No. 59 Pine Street. He formerly lived on Staten Island, but now has his residence at No. 14 Fifth Avenue, this city. He was not much more inclined to talk about the affair than his friend, Mr. Saunders.

"I prefer," he said, "to say nothing until the hearing on Thursday evening. I am informed that there was a hidden motive in ordering our arrest, and the facts are all to be brought out. Of course, our arrest was unjustified. I don't know even now what law we are accused of violating. It seems a great pity if two gentlemen cannot walk across the fields on a Sunday, knocking a ball about as they go. Our club is away from everywhere, and we certainly could offend no one."

Randolph St. George Walker, Superintendent of the New-York Coffee Exchange, and a prominent member of the Country Club, was at the club when the arrest was made. He said yesterday:

"There were thirty or more of us playing golf. After the arrest some of the men quit, but the others went right on, knowing that they could not arrest all of us."

"How is it," the reporter asked, "that you play golf on Sunday, when you don't play baseball or football?"

"Because golf is a quiet, inoffensive game that draws no spectators, and is moved about from place to place. We do play tennis on Sundays, right along. With many men it is either play on Sunday or not play at all. They have no time to devote to the sport or any other game. This thing will be settled in our favor, I am sure. They did the same thing to the golf players at Meadowbrook, but it didn't last."

That Staten Island is not alone in endeavoring to solve the problem of Sunday golf, is evident from the following article in Golf, the English weekly devoted to the sport:

Golfers on this side of the border will watch with interest the warfare that is being waged round the question of Sunday golf in connection with the private green of the Burgess Golfing Society at Edinburgh. In a recent issue we showed that this ancient society of golfers dates back to 1735, and for the first time in its history the members are in possession of a fine private green at Barnton. Since this acquisition has taken place, a goodly section of the members have thought that no public sentiment of religious observance could possibly be outraged by a quiet afternoon game of golf, seeing that the green is far remote from all dwellings, and is as private, so far as the outside intruder is concerned, as the neighboring park grounds of Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny. They also took the view that, inasmuch as the club holds the course by feu charter, and not by lease, no stipuation against the game on Sundays being made by the proprietor, they could not possibly imperil the reputation of the club by following a system of orderly, temperate, well-conducted recreation, which has been found in England to be so productive of good, both morally and physically. On a recent Sunday, therefore, a small party—eight couples—played their first game of Sunday golf at Barnton, and the result has been a great deal of outcery, both in the club and out of it. For the needless hubbub that has arisen, we are disposed, on the published facts, to blame the hasty and ill-considered action of the Council. Instead of approaching the difficulty with delicacy, tact, and toleration, they appear to have attempted, without forecasting the result, the heroic policy of "grasping the nettle," passing a curt by-law prohibiting Sunday play on the course. This is just the very action they ought not to have taken.

The Council, moreover, are not only illogical in the action they have taken, but inferentially they pronounce their own condemnation. These sacro-sanct sticklers for a devout Sabbath have not been averse to allowing the clubhouse to remain open for refreshments to members, many of whom have thus been enabled to employ Sunday labor to the extent of horses and cabs, not forgetting the steward and servants of the club. If Sunday golf is to be prohibited on the ground of Sunday lavor involved in providing a caddie with a pleasant day's outing in the country, plus increased means of subsistence, instead of becoming the loafing eyesore of a street corner, one is naturally constrained to ask how these upright councillors allow the club to remain open on Sundays for drinking purposes alone. Which influence is the more wholesome for body and soul—idleness and drinking, or quiet recreation in the open fields? One marvels at the mental constitution of a governing body of a great club who can thus palter with and shut their eyes to the lessons of obvious, staring facts.

In England, Sunday golf has spread under more seemly and pleasant auspices. No uproar has been created about it in clubs as large and influential as the Burgess. Every man is left to play or not, as his view of Sunday observance and religious duty dictate. The Church has even gained by this more widely tolerant spirit, for many golfers are known to the writer who, secure of their game on a Sunday afternoon, invariably begin the day in the proper spirit by attending the services of the church first; and in this rule of conduct they have the approval of their pastors. We should hope that it is too late in the day for bigotry to gain the upper hand, even in Sunday golf; but the members and Council of Burgess ought immediately to settle the question in the only way in which it can be settled—namely, by refraninfg from legisative enactment, by adopting counsels of prudence and wisdom, by weighing the benefits resulting from experience elsewhere, and by the widest toleration of individual freedom.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell, who is one of the crack golf players of the country, when asked for a legal opinion as to the Staten Island case, said:

"It will not stand for a moment. Playing golf is not violating the Sunday law. The game is played right along at St. Andrews, in Westchester County, and on Long Island. I have played on Sundays, and no one can prevent me or any one else who chooses to play."

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS PROMISED

Commissioner Terry Explains Why He Examined the Dock Department Just Before Election.

Commissioner of Accounts Terry said yesterday, in regard to his reasons for conducting the Dock Board examination so soon before election:

"I have been criticised by a great many Tammany politicians for holding the public examination of the Dock Board just before the election. I have given my reason for doing this, but the criticisms against Mr. Dennis and myself continue, and on all sides adherents of the Tiger exclaim, 'Campaign scheme,' 'politics,' 'partisanship.'

"Now I wish to say to-day, on the eve of the election, that all such charges are baseless and unfounded. We began our investigations as soon as appointed, but the principal appropriation which enables us to carry on this public examination was not made until the latter part of the Summer, and we lost no time in getting affairs in shape and beginning the work.

"But the best proof that we can offer the people who are criticising us and calling us 'campaign tools,' and other unfounded titles, is after the election, when they will see that we shall carry on our investigations with unabated energy."

In response to a question as to when an investigation of the Building Department would be begun, Mr. Terry said:

"I hope we will have affairs in proper shape to begin that within two weeks at the least. We will not wait until the dock investigation is concluded to begin this work, but will conduct both investigations at the same time on alternate days. The exposures of the old Dock Board are not one jot more startling than those which will follow after election, when we publicly examine other witnesses."

Mr. Terry refused to say anything about ex-Superintendent Byrnes's trip to Europe, but admitted that the Detective Bureau would be investigated.

"We expect to find the Detective Bureau one of the most difficult to thoroughly examine," said Commissioner Terry, "on account of the character of the work done there, but I can assure you that if there is any crookedness there that can be found, we will find it.

"You see there was on an average of over $90,000 a year spent for the detective service under Mr. Byrnes. It is very likely that when we ask for vouchers we will be met with the reply that vouchers are not advisable in many cases of secret service, and generally speaking, we will have to be satisfied with this reply.

"The witnesses who were subpoenaed for the investigation on Wednesday last and skipped the State have not been heard from, but we will get them as soon as they dare return.

"They must understand that the Commissioners of Accounts are not a temporary commission, but are continuous, and when we go out of office our successors will catch them if they don't return before then."

NEW GRAND JURY SWORN IN

Charged to Pay Particular Attention to Election Law Violations.

Recorder Goff, after a two months' vacation, presided in Part I. General Sessions yesterday. The November Grand Jury was sworn in, and the Recorder instructed the members as to their duties.

The Recorder said there were 184 prisoners in the Tombs, seventy of whom had not yet been indicted. He said there was nothing of particular interest to call their attention to. He instructed them not to permit sympathy or compassion to cause them to allow the withdrawal of any complaint where the law had been violated. He said efforts were sometimes made by men in mercantile pursuits to make use of the criminal courts to collect their debts, and then withdraw their complaints. He instructed the jury to guard against this.

In reference to election law violation, the Recorder said the elective franchise was the highest right of the citizen, and on that the Government stood. The violators of that law were enemies of society. No expediency of party could excuse the crime. He told the jury carefully to examine all such violations without regard to party affiliations, and to act promptly and fearlessly.

Looking for the Owners.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station want owners for the following property, found on James Lee, who was arrested while endeavoring to sell supposedly stolen jewelry last Saturday evening. A number of solid silver spoons, marked "N. B."; several solid silver spoons, marked "M. N. B."; a D. K. E. Yale pin, marked "F. P. Chamberlain, 1880"; a lady's gold watch, No. 33,753, marked "M. W. B."; an Elgin gold watch, No. 40,800; an Elgin gold watch, No. 166,-684, and a Swiss silver watch, No. 29,470.

Betting in Tammany's Favor.

T. H. Kerr reported yesterday that he had placed a bet of $2,000 on Tammany success to-day against $1,000 by Amory G. Hodges. Reports of further bets were made at the same odds by Mr. Kerr and B. C. Williams, but no names were given. Bets down town will be decided by majority elections. A bet on Tammany success can be won only by the election of more than half the Tammany candidates.

THE ANTI-GORMAN FIGHT

Indications Point to the Overthrow of the Maryland Boss.

REPUBLICANS FULL OF CONFIDENCE

The Gormanites Talk About a Democratic Majority in the State, but Act as Though They Do Not Expect It.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Maryland to-morrow will elect Governor, Attorney General, and Controller. These three officers constitute the Board of Public Works having in charge the election and supervision of other officers and departments of the State Government.

A new Legislature is to be chosen, including fourteen of the twenty-six State Senators. This Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Charles H. Gibson, and the fourteen new State Senators will have votes two years hence, when the successor to Senator Gorman will be chosen.

Baltimore City will elect a Mayor, City Council, and court officers, and the counties will elect most of their local officers.

The registered vote of Maryland is about 270,000, being an increase of more than 18,000 over that of any previous year. Of these Baltimore City has 114,000. It is expected that the vote cast will be from 225,-000 to 235,000.

The Democratic Chairman said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that the Democrats would carry the State by about 6,000 majority, and this city by from 3,000 to 4,000, and that they would get a majority of the Legislature.

The Republicans expect to elect Lowndes Governor by from 12,000 to 20,000 majority and to carry the city by at least 10,000 majority, and they hope to get the Legislature. Chairman Wellington said to-day:

"There is absolutely no doubt about the election of Lowndes. He will carry the State by a great majority. It will be a landslide. I have the latest reports from the counties, and we expect a working majority in the next House of Delegates. We are not so sure about the Senate, but we have a fighting chance for a majority there. Baltimore will give Lowndes a large plurality and will elect the local ticket.

Nothing has occurred to change the situation as set forth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday except that the slump on the Governorship has visibly increased. The Democrats do not expect to elect Hurst and are now bending every effort to save as much as possible of the local ticket. The bets on Hurst two weeks ago were 10 to 8; they were 1 to 2 Saturday; to-night offers of 3 and 4 to 1 failed to bring forth money from the Gorman crowd. Democrats were unwilling, in fact, to make any bets on the Governorship. They were willing, though, to give odds on their Mayoralty candidate. The Gorman politicians have been trying desperately to hedge, but they have met with little success.

The candidates for Mayor of Baltimore are Henry Williams, Democrat, the President of the Weems line of steamers, doing a large business on the Chesapeake Bay, and Alcaeus Hooper, Republican, the local Lexow. It was thought that the high standing and personal popularity of Mr. Williams would easily elect him, but the movement is so strong against the whole Gorman ring that he may go under. The normal Democratic majority in the city is from 8,000 to 10,000, and in the State from 12,000 to 20,000, but it is expected that at least 25,000 Democrats will vote for Lowndes to-morrow.

The enormous success of the anti-Gorman meeting closing the campaign is the sensation of the hour. Ex-Gov. and ex-Senator William Pinckney Whyte announced that his speech would be the close of his political life. He has passed seventy-one, but his force and fire created the most intense enthusiasm and kept the 4,000 people in a state of excitement for more than an hour.

When, in his denunciation of Gorman, who succeeded him in the United States Senate by tricking his friendship, he paused, and, holding out his hands, exclaimed: "No one can ever charge that these hands were ever stained with polluted lucre," the whole house rose and cheered.

Referring to the letter which President Cleveland sent to the New-York Democracy, he asked where was the letter he sent to Gorman, and added:

"The only letter from Grover Cleveland which he has is that scarlet letter of party perfidy and party dishonor which he wears upon his breast."

Referring to the recent publication of the court papers showing that Rasin, the city boss and Gorman's chief lieutenant, received from President Attrill of the Equitable Gas Company the sum of $35,000, Mr. William Keyser said:

The late Commodore C. K. Garrison, whose agent Attrill was, and who organized the Equitable Gas Company, himself informed me that the company had been forced to expend over $75,000 in procuring necessary legislation in Baltimore and at Annapolis before it could commence operations. We have now ascertained where $35,000 of it went, and the question is pertinent, Where did the balance go? Could it be possible that it was given to some State boss?

This reference to Gorman made a sensation.

In the address adopted by the Democrats is this statement:

Gorman's sugar schedule has produced a revenue of $15,552,035 during the last fiscal year. The schedule which he changed would have produced a revenue of $22,199,064, the Government thus losing about $7,000,000 of revenue, and yet this protectionist Senator pretends that he changed the Wilson bill to produce revenue, and has the audacity to insult the intelligence of the State by saying in his speech at Snow Hill that the Senate's action on the sugar schedule was antagonistic to the Sugar Trust, because it was a Democratic trust.

There are a great many repeaters here from neighboring towns and cities, including the forces from Quay's State, but they are being watched, and the probabilities are that there will be a quiet and moderately fair election.

THE QUAY-GORMAN COMBINE.

Washington Politicians Believe the Two Bosses Are Working Together.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The fact that Senator Quay has been charged by Representative-elect Wellington of Maryland, Chairman of the State Central Committee of Maryland, with giving assistance to Senator Gorman in the Maryland campaign recalls the interesting fact that Representative Kennedy of Ohio in the Fifty-first Congress, made a bitter attack upon Quay, charging him with collusion with Gorman to bring about the defeat of the Force bill.

Kennedy charged, in effect, that Quay had entered into a combination with Gorman to further their material interests. Kennedy's speech finally was suppressed by the House. Many leading Republicans voted against the resolution of suppression.

In view of this bit of political history the present charge of Mr. Wellington finds much credence in Washington.

Hughes Says His Neck's Not Broken.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Thomas Hughes, who was taken to the hospital on Saturday night suffering, it was supposed, from a broken neck, eluded the attendants at the hospital yesterday morning and went home. He said that he knew his neck was not broken, and that he did not propose to be kept in a hospital against his will.

Hughes fell down a stairway at the Opera House on Saturday night during the wrestling match between Ring and Shaw.

Military Changes at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Nov. 4.—Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, arrived here to-day. He will assume command of the battalion of engineers here to-morrow. Capt. William T. Rossell, who has been in temporary command since the transfer of Lieut. Col. W. R. King to Rock Island several months ago, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., where he has been assigned to duty.

WOODWARD MEMORIAL WINDOW

Artistic Glasswork by Americans for St. Thomas's Church—Symbolic Figures of St. Martin and Dorcas.

That "a prophet is not with honor, save in his own country and in his own house," is made evident by an inspection of the colored glass windows that are to be found in the churches of New-York, for they are largely of foreign manufacture, with a few notable exceptions.

American artists in glass, although they stand at the head of their profession, have been passed by and work has been given in preference to European houses and artists. This state of affairs is rapidly passing away, for churchmen are awakening to the artistic value of American glass and are gradually placing their orders on this side of the Atlantic.

A purely American window has just been erected in St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue, by Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., in memory of her husband and his mother, Mary Edge Woodward.

The window is from the studios of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and was designed by Frederick Wilson. Two characters are represented, whose virtues resemble those in whose memory the windows have been erected. One of the figures

The Woodward Memorial Windows.
Rich American Glasswork in St. Thomas's Church.

is that of Dorcas, the friend of Christ's Apostles, and the other is that of St. Martin, one of the glories of the early Gallic Church.

The artist has given in the figure of Dorcas a dignified, matronly woman, who is protecting two children from the sting of a serpent. The symbolic treatment of the figure reminds one of the character of Tabitha, which is so tersely described in the following words of St. Luke: "This woman was full of good works and almsdeeds, which she did." The symbolism, although subtle, is extremely beautiful. The figure of St. Martin is that of a Roman cavalry soldier cutting his military cloak in half, in order to clothe with part of it an almost naked beggar boy who stands at his side. Of all incidents in the life of this confessor of the faith, there is none more familiar than this act of charity.

Very seldom are figures introduced into memorial windows except those of men or women who illustrate Scriptural texts, the artists too often seeming to forget that there were heroic followers of the Saviour after the death of St. John.

The lives of St. Martin and Dorcas furnish examples for Christian men and women of to-day, and that given by Dorcas has helped to mold the character of many noble women. Her name is synonymous with good works. St. Martin, a man of the fourth century, began life as a soldier and ended it as Bishop of Tours, when he was over four score, and his every action was a bulwark against heresy and unbelief.

The Woodward window is filled with a thoroughly devotional and churchly feeling. It is also marked as a work of art, and shows forth the beauty of American glass most admirably.

There are many windows of great merit in St. Thomas's Church, and they are admired by all lovers of ecclesiastical art, yet this new memorial will attract more attention, probably, than those that are older and more familiar to those who attend the church.

DETERMINED EFFORTS TO BURN A HOME

Danger Which Threatens the Speed Home for Infants in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Several attempts were made on Saturday and yesterday to set fire to the Speed Home for Infants.

The home has twenty-six waifs and is supported by charitable bequests. Saturday noon John Dix, one of the inmates, discovered a bedtick in flames, which he extinguished, throwing the tick out of the window. An hour later smoke was discovered and the contents of a clothing closet were found to be in flmes. An alarm was turned in, but before the apparatus arrived the flames had been extinguished. The neighborhood was aroused and a search conducted.

An hour after a man was seen in the building by Mary Speed, one of the children. He escaped before the girl recovered from her fright, and in ten minutes fire again broke out. Police and detectives arrived and interrogated, without throwing any light on the mystery. Yesterday fire was discovered in the basement, another in the attic, and two in closets within an hour and a half of each other, despite the fact that every room was patrolled by a servant and two policemen were watching the premises.

ANTIQUE OR BASE IMITATION

Difference of Opinion in Regard to Commodore Gerry's Andirons.

Elbridge T. Gerry bought a pair of bronze andirons in London recently. They had come from the Spitzer collection and were sold as antiques. Under this classification they were entitled to admission here without duty. When they arrived last week, the local appraisers held them for examination. They reported yesterday to Collector Kilbreth that in the opinion of judges whom they had consulted, the andirons had been made within the last ten years. Mr. Gerry called at the Custom House in the afternoon to protest against the report. He said the best experts in Europe had pronounced the andirons genuine antiques. There will be a hearing on the case Thursday.

Election Inspector Dismissed.

William H. Travers, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Thirteenth Election District of the First Assembly District, was tried before the Police Commissioners yesterday on charges preferred by Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Election Bureau. He was accused of being incompetent and failing to keep the public copy of the register in a proper manner.

Gen. Rodenbough certified that the copy contained errors and irregularities. He also said the copy was illegible. Travers was also charged with refusing to register qualified voters. Election Inspector Markham said that the Chairman was domineering and tyrannical in his manner. The Commissioners, after hearing the statements of the witnesses, dismissed Travers. He is a Republican.

MRS. SMITH MUST ANSWER

Only Two Complainants Against the Alleged Shop Swindler.

SHE APPEARS NOT GREATLY CONCERNED

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THE HAZERS WERE BADLY HAZED

A Free Fight at the German Theological Seminary in Bloomfield, N. J., on the Night of Hallowe'en.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 4.—At a meeting of the faculty of the German Theological Seminary of this place, held on Saturday morning last, seven students were expelled for hazing. The expulsion debars them from study and the seminary for the remainder of the year.

On Hallowe'en night a number of theological students thought that the occasion offered a favorable opportunity for hazing some of the academicians, and prepared to give them a good dose of it. In some way or the other academicians learned of the intention of the older students and prepared for the event. When the theologians visited that portion of the seminary building known as "the Bowery" late on Thursday night they carried red-hot pokers, clubs, and a number of other things with which they expected to administer severe punishment. Before ascending the stairs they shrouded themselves in sheets and wore paper masks.

The first of the junior students to be called upon was a young man named Herge. He was waiting for the appearance of the big fellows. When they dashed into his room, expecting to find him in bed, they were surprised to find him sitting up. One of the big fellows touched him up with a hot poker. Herge shot out his fist, and one hazer went to the floor like a log. Another one came forward and shared the same fate. Then Herge whistled a prearranged signal, and the academicians piled through the corridors from all directions. They sailed into the theologians, and gave them a terrible beating. Clubs, bed slats, old shoes, and various other articles were used as weapons.

In the thick of the fight, the Rev. Mr. Schmidt, one of the Faculty, who had heard the rumpus from his room, and who had hastily dressed himself, jumped into the mêlée and did a large amount of pushing and hauling in an effort to separate the combatants, who by this time were engaged in an earnest effort to break each other's heads with their heavy weapons. It was not long, however, until somebody threw a bucket of water over the dominie and sent him rolling on the floor.

In the meantime, the hazing party had got a terrible drubbing from the academicians. They were bleeding profusely and started to beat a retreat down stairs. When they got half way down they were astonished to find another band of the youngsters, who up to this time had taken no part in the affray, in waiting. The theologians formed a flying wedge and tried to break through the ranks, but without avail. They were already exhausted, and received another drubbing from their fresh assailants.

Quiet was finally restored, and all were admonished to be quiet about the affair, but it leaked out to-day. Just how many of the students were hurt and the extent of their injuries cannot be learned.

HIGHER TIN PLATE TARIFF ASKED

Manufacturers Assert They Must Have More "Protection" or Shut Down—Statistics Oppose the Claim.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The tin plate manufacturers are talking of making a concerted movement to influence Congress to increase the tariff on imported plate, and it is likely a meeting will be called for some time in the near future to consider the matter and appoint a committee to appear before Congress.

George A. Laughlin of this city, President of a steel and iron company of Middletown, Penn., says: "There is no use talking, we have either got to get an increase in the tariff or the manufacturers will have to throw up the sponge. The reduction made by the Wilson bill and the recent advance in the raw materials have eaten up our profits. Foreign manufacturers, with their cheap labor, are underselling us. We will ask Congress to raise the tariff to 1¾ cents a pound. It is now 1 1-5 cents."

This statement by Mr. Laughlin fails to harmonize with the report of Special Treasury Agent Ayer covering the fiscal year ended June 30 last. This report showed an increase in the production of American plate for the year of 39 per cent. and an increase in the number of factories of eight. Mr. Ayer says of the showing: "The largely increased consumption of steel sheets from American rolling mills indicates not only the accelerated growth of the industry, but an actual preference for American-rolled sheets."

There is nothing in the report of Mr. Ayer to substantiate Mr. Laughlin's assertion that a higher degree of "protection" is needed to enable the tin plate mills to successfully continue operations.

Price of Busts of Englishmen.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Apropos of the fact that the Committee of the Court of Common Council appointed to purchase a bust of the Duke of Cambridge has allotted 350 guineas for the purpose, it is pointed out that this is the largest sum ever spent by the Corporation of London for such an object for more than a hundred years. The nearest to this amount is for the bust of Mr. Gladstone, which cost 300 guineas, while the post-humous bust of Gordon cost 250 guineas. Five two-hundred-guinea busts have been commissioned at various times, for Beaconsfield, Iddesleigh, Russell, Clarkson and Shaftesbury. Canning's cost 180 guineas, Derby's and Gurney Russell's 150 guineas, those of Pain, the Duke of Wellington, Havelock, Brougham, and the Prince Consort various sums ranging from £100 to £150—cheap instances compared with the present expenditure of 350 guineas, while the least expensive of all was produced to the memory of the man who more than any other in the present generation laid the foundations of the wealth of tne metropolis—to wit, Richard Cobden.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Matinées To-Day.—Nearly every theatre in the city will give a special election day matinée this afternoon. The attractions at the different houses will be: Daly's, "Hansel and Gretel"; Lyceum, "The Prisoner of Zenda"; Bijou, "The Widow Jones"; Hoyt's, "The Gay Parisians"; Harlem Opera House, "Sowing the Wind"; Grand Opera House, "Rory of the Hill"; Standard, "The Capitol"; Star, "The Year One"; American, "In Sight of St. Paul's"; Koster & Bial's, vaudeville; Casino, "The Wizard of the Nile"; Broadway, "His Excellency"; Palmer's, "The Shop Girl"; Empire, "Christopher, Jr."; Herald Square, "Heart of Maryland"; Academy of Music, "The Sporting Duchess"; Tony Pastor's, vaudeville.

—Jane May at Daly's.—The French pantomimist, Jane May, who is to present "Mlle. Pygmalion" at Daly's for one week, and afterward to make a tour of the country, commencing Nov. 18, under the management of Augustin Daly, is rehearsing her company daily at the theatre. Miss May is one of the most popular pantomimists in the world, and her pantomime to be produced here tells the story of Pygmalion and Galatea, with the characters reversed, the sculptor being a woman, and the statue a man. She has played all over the world to great business, but her work at Daly's will mark her first appearance in this country. She can remain but one week here at present, as Mr. Daly's regular stock season is to begin Nov. 25.

—A New Stock Company for Boston.—A new stock company has been formed, to begin its season at the Grand Opera House in Boston, next Monday night. The contracts call for a season of thirty weeks, and a melodrama is to be produced each week, the first being "The Lucky Star." The members of the new company are Arthur Forrest, Sadie Martinot, Laura Burt, John Flood, Vivian Edsall, Annie Clark, Fanny Bloodgood, Rose Tiffany, Walter D. Craven, Robert G. Wilson, William Cullington, Sydney Price, John R. Frelong, and George E. Ince, Jr. John Vincent is to be the stage manager.

—Peter F. Dailey's New Play.—Peter F. Dailey has made a record in his new play, "The Night Clerk," which far surpasses his previous successes. Rich and Harris, his managers, assert that every night during his engagements in Boston and Philadelphia his audiences were very large, and very often standing room was exhausted. "The Night Clerk" is due at the Bijou next Monday night.

—Actor Henley Much Better.—E. J. Henley, writing to a friend from Hot Springs, Ark., says that he has already received great benefit as the result of his stay there. His voice has improved greatly, and if the improvement continues he expects to return to New-York within four weeks and take the part originally intended for him in "The Heart of Maryland."

—Chicago's Schiller Theatre.—The Schiller Theatre, in Chicago, has been leased to Gustave Frohman and is managed for him by Ira J. Lemotte. Mr. Frohman will make the theatre a combination house, and his first production will be given on Nov. 18, when Marie Hubert will be seen there in an elaborate presentation of "The Witch."

—A New Musical Farce.—Seymour Hicks, the comedian playing in "The Shop Girl," is engaged in writing a new musical comedy, which he expects George Edwardes to produce in London next season. He is very reticent regarding the story of his piece, and says nothing about the specialties to be introduced in it.

—Joseph Jefferson's Season.—Joseph Jefferson began the final week of his engagement at the Garden Theatre last night, presenting "Rip Van Winkle" to an audience which called the popular comedian before the curtain after each act. Next week Mr. Jefferson will fill engagements in Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

—Sarah Bernhardt's American Season.—The American season of Sarah Bernhardt will begin at Abbey's Theatre, in this city, Jan. 20.

MUST NOT HAVE ANY MAIL

Speculative Firms Supposed to be Affected by the Lottery Law Under the Ban of the Post Office.

Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Ashe has been notified by the authorities at Washington that the department has issued an order, under the new lottery law, against certain speculative firms in this city. Chief Ashe said:

"Such orders have been received forbidding the use of the mails to Traube & Preuzlan, Henry Traube, Kahn & Co., and the European Securities Company of New-York."

Henry Traube and Martin Wolf were in partnership at 25 and 27 Third Avenue, and they also had an office in Broadway. They got up a scheme to sell what are commonly known as Servian Government securities, Hungarian Government securities, and Italian Red Cross securities, by which they soon obtained an army of subscribers, most of whom were workingmen and small tradesmen, who were misled by the wonderful advantages claimed to be associated with such an investment.

Kahn & Co. operated at 17 and 19 Williams Street. The whole scheme is alleged to have been a gigantic lottery.

Traube & Preuzlan's lottery consisted of ten drawings a year for a capital prize in Servian securities of $20,000, or 100,000f. They also offered to sell Hungarian securities, market value $4.50; Servian securities, market value $2.25, and Italian securities, market value $6.25, total market value of $12, on the installment plan for $5 a month for sixteen months, thus receiving $80 for what could be purchased from any stockbroker for $12, the real face value of the three bonds. The $20,000 chance was the loadstone. It was to be drawn ten times a year, but no investor ever succeeded in drawing it.

Kahn & Co. were better known to the authorities as the European Securities Company. They operated in a similar manner. Both schemes had been carefully devised, and especial care taken not to use the mails for their circulars and prospectus, as the Supreme Court of the United States recently declared that the Austrian-Vienna bonds were lotteries, and non-mailable, and sustained the conviction in this city of Agent Horner for sending circulars through the mails.

The operations of Traube & Co. and Kahn & Co. were reported to the department at Washington by Chief Inspector Ashe on information supplied and evidence produced by Anthony Comstock, with the result that an order was issued not to deliver any mail to the firms named or to the individual members.

It was alleged by Mr. Comstock that after two or three payments on the securities the purchaser heard no more of the firms.

Kahn was arrested by Anthony Comstock, and after a private hearing was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE COAL FIND IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Deposits of Great Value, Covering an Area of Twelve by Six Miles.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 4.—Statistics of surprising importance are presented in connection with the newly discovered coal deposits. They cover a total area of twelve by six miles, and consist of three distinct troughs, one of which is ten miles long and a mile wide.

The deposits are within forty miles of the water, and are quite adjacent to shipping passing through the St. Lawrence River. It is expected that the deposits will greatly improve the colony's future. It is estimated that the quantity of coal in this trough is nearly 12,000,000 tons, and the others are supposed to be equally rich.

The find will do much to extricate the colony from its present embarrassments if it can be worked advantageously.

Discovery of a National Picture.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Thomas Turner of Mill Hill Road, Norwich, has recently unearthed a very interesting National picture. It represents the Pretender (son of King James II.) and his Council assembled at Commercy for the purpose of drawing up, signing, and sealing the declaration to the people of Great Britain and Ireland asserting his right to the crown. From a description of the picture in The Eastern Daily Press we learn that the Pretender is represented as seated at a table, holding in his left hand the privy signet. On his left hand is the notorious Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, also seated, and holding in his left hand the declaration about to be signed and sealed. In front of the Pretender and Lovat, on the table, which is covered with a green cloth, is an open inkstand, a book, a quill pen, and a stick of red sealing wax. Immediately behind the Pretender stands the Earl of Oxford, on the first finger of whose right hand is a ring; on his left stands the notorious Jacobite divine, Dr. Sacheverell. Next to Sacheverell stands Philip Stubbs, another Jacobite divine. In front of Stubbs, addressing the Council, is another divine, a short man, presumably "the little Abbé Gaultier," who was suspected of conducting the negotiations with Oxford for bringing in the Pretender. But Oxford's complicity is placed for the first time by the aid of this picture beyond question, as his portrait has been painted from life.

The painting, which is the work of the great French painter Nicolas Largilliere, although nearly 200 years old, is in an excellent state of preservation. The owner, Mr. Turner, informs us that he will be glad to show it to any one interested.

John D. Crimmins Prostrated.

John D. Crimmins is seriously ill at his home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, as an effect of the death of his daughter, Lily Irene, early yesterday morning. Mr. Crimmins's condition was so serious that his family physician was called in.

Miss Crimmins was the eldest unmarried child, and had entire control of her father's house. Arrangements for the funeral have been postponed until Mr. Crimmins's recovery.

If his condition renders it possible, the funeral will be held either to-morrow or Thursday. The burial will probably be at Hunt's Point, where Mr. Crimmins has built a memorial chapel to his wife.

MAY GET TO BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Nassau Electric Railroad Company Negotiating to Compete with the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company has for some time been endeavoring to secure a lease of some railroad company in order to get to the bridge. Their routes did not take in that part of the city, and their offer to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company was rejected.

Propositions were also made to the De Kalb Avenue Railroad Company, but no result was reached. The main point was to get to the bridge, so as to compete with the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

A proposition was then made to the Brooklyn Traction Company, which controls the lines of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and it is now said that this proposition has been accepted.

A lease is now being drawn up, upon the terms of which the stockholders of the two companies will vote.

Representatives of the two companies had a meeting on Saturday. Both sides made concessions, but what they agreed upon is not at present known.

It is said, however, that the amount wanted by the traction company was $30,000 a year, and a dividend on the preferred stock at 5 per cent. and on the common stock from 1 to 1¼ per cent.

Albert Johnson in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"So far as the matter can be arranged between representatives and not the stockholders of a company, the matter has been settled. I know that all of the Nassau Company people are satisfied, and Mr. Seligman told me that he thought there would be no difficulty in getting his stockholders to favor the lease."

Henry Seligman is said to hold the controlling stock in the Traction Company, and it was he who took part in the conference on Saturday.

The capital of the Brooklyn Traction Company is $6,000,000 common stock and $3,000,000 6 per cent. preferred stock.

It controls forty-two miles of tracks on the Atlantic Avenue system, and thirteen miles of track on the Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad.

Sir Charles Halle as a Pantomimist.

From The Westminster Gazette.

"I remember," writes a correspondent, "Sir Charles Hallé's ready wit at a concert in a northern manufacturing town, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, with the famous band. It was a large hall, and was well filled. It was known that the concert party must return to Manchester by a certain late train the same night, but that knowledge did not stop the applause, which grew longer and louder as the programme proceeded. Almost at the last, the performance of a certain piece aroused an enthusiasm that was quite ungovernable. People fairly howled with pleasure. Sir Charles smiled at first, and then shook his head and looked solemn. Still the tornado continued. At last he smiled again, and quietly drew forth his watch, looked at it, nodded, held it forth to the audience, and, after a burst of laughter, drowned by another round of applause, the concert was allowed to proceed to its appointed end. In its way, it was a perfect bit of pantomime—nothing could have been more expressive. Mlle. Jane May herself could not have conveyed more by gesture."

Princes Cycling at Balmoral.

From The Westminster Gazette.

We published a story the other day which showed that Prince Henry of Prussia is a very poor shot. He does not seem to be much of a cyclist, either. He and Prince Christian Victor are rivals, so far as the cycle is concerned, and their gay exploits have recently been enlivening life at Balmoral. The other afternoon, just as the coach was leaving the Invercauld Arms Hotel, Braemar, two individuals in full racing kilt flew past at an immense speed; they were the two Princes doing a thirty-mile spin. Grooms from the castle were posted at different places with water and sponges. Prince Christian Victor won the race by a quarter of an hour. The Queen gave a small prize to the winner.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court Martial at Fort Spokane, Washington.—Detail: Capts. Butler D. Price, George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Edward R. Morris, Assistant Surgeon; Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry; Lieuts. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon; Frederic T. Stetson, Ralph R. Stogsdall, William A. Raiburn, Fourth Infantry, and Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, Fifteenth Infantry, ten days' extension; Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery, one month and fifteen days' extension; Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, six months' extension.

—Board of Survey at Omaha, Neb.—Detail: Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Major Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, and Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, Ninth Cavalry.

Navy.

—The President has approved the record in the following naval cases: Commodore T. O. Selfridge to be a Rear Admiral; Commodore F. A. Cook to be Captain; Lieut. Frederick Singer to be Lieutenant Commander; Ensigns H. P. Jones, Jr., and W. O. Holme to be Lieutenants, junior grade; Assistant Engineers A. S. Halstead and W. D. Day to be Passed Assistant Engineers, and Surgeon Dwight Dickinson to be a Medical Inspector. Recommendations for retirement also are approved in the cases of Lieuts. D. L. Wilson, N. J. L. T. Halpine, and H. Eldridge and Chief Engineer E. A. Magee.

—Sailmaker C. E. Taelman has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

—Lieut. G. Blocklinger has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard, Nov. 18, and ordered to the Boston as executive officer.

—Mate C. H. Cleaveland has been detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Sailmaker J. A. Long has been detached from the Constellation and placed on waiting orders.

—Mate L. M. Melcher has been detached from the Fern and ordered to the Fish Hawk.

—Lieut. F. E. Sawyer has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard Nov. 15.

—Sailmaker C. C. Freeman has been ordered to the Constellation.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation as chambermaid and assistant in the laundry for a girl who has been in her employ two years, and whom she can cordially recommend. Call at present employer's, Saturday and Monday, 86 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, very willing, as chambermaid and assist waitress; willing to wait on lady or assist with children if required, in good private family; best city reference; lady can be seen if required. 144 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best reference from her last employer. Call at 136 West 62d St., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.; ring Spore's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very neat, refined, respectable, trustworthy young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting and do plain sewing; best reference. J. M. J., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; no cards. 219 East 32d St., Ward's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or sewing; six years' references; would go to country. M. W., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent Protestant chambermaid; do plain sewing or waiting; where butler is kept. J. B., 304 Columbus Av. Graham.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady desires situation for first-class young chambermaid and waitress at once; New-York preferred. 1,205 East Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with grown children or waiting; good reference. Present employer's, 160 West 78th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best reference. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid or do waiting in small family; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. L. M., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to flat; best references. 1,316 3d Av., Well's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist in waiting; first-class reference. 365 West 52d St.; Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or children; personal reference. 326 East 57th St.; ring Savage's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Protestant; competent chambermaid; assist waiting; no objection to the country; city reference; no cards. 163 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting; is a good seamstress; help wait on lady or children. K. R., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, smart young girl; understands her business thoroughly as first-class chambermaid and waitress; in a small private family; good reference. B. L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting or with children, if required; best city reference. Poole, 245 West 35th St.; ring the bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with other duties; highest city reference; city or country. E. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable steady girl as chambermaid and waitress, in the country; good reference. 235 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young colored woman, as chambermaid and waitress; sewing; first-class city references. A. Neal, 420 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in small family; good city reference. L. S., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Tuesday, 225 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. K., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Present employer's, 112 East 25th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to secure a place for her cook and laundress, whom she can recommend. 118 West 93d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as most excellent cook; no objection to boarding house. Mulry, 458 West 42d St.

COOK—By plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor. Mrs. Piper.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; a short distance in the country. 224 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; first-class personal city references. 543 West 44th St.; ring McCormack's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; private family; good city references. S. M., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook; willing to assist in washing; best city reference. 326 West 48th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; assist with washing; small family; city reference. 114 West 19th St.

COOK.—Good French cook; in nice family; best references; speaks little English; no cards. Helene M., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook; first-class; in the city; where kitchenmaid is kept. 694 6th Av.; ring Okerberg's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman; 34; good cook; in private family; good baker; soups, meats, entrées, game; city or short distance in the country; no agencies answered; good reference. Call, all week, Kurris, 342 West 38th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress; good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; over four years' references from last employer. Call, for two days, at 101 Western Boulevard; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; have the best city reference; understands catering and marketing; wages, $30 to $35. A. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; understands her business; city reference; wages $20. C. A., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; French; where kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. Marie, 147 West 30th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a neat North German; understands all kinds cooking; good baker; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a thorough, first-class German cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; wages, $50 to $60; highest reference. F. F., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Protestant; as good plain cook in private family; one year's reference from last employer; no objection to the country; no cards. 163 East 70th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls, to go together; one as good cook and laundress, and other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 444 West 56th St., Meehan's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in a private family; willing to assist with washing; best city references; three years' from last place. 136 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good and satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. L., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, entrees, and desserts; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city reference. Jane, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable young woman; thoroughly competent to do all kinds of family cooking; an excellent baker; good city reference from last employer. 348 West 53d St.

COOK.—By good French cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, and desserts; take active charge of kitchen; good reference. V., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, bread; can take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended by her present employer; wages, $25 to $40. 101 East 86th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; or do housework in small family of adults; country reference. P., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two Swedish girls, one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress; in first-class private family. 882 6th Av., first floor. Yanson.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in small private family; willing to do some coarse washing; best city reference. A. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference; wages, $25 to $30 per month. C. M., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North German first-class cook; understands French, German, and American cooking; in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept. 950 6th Av., store.

COOK.—Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references; wages, $25 to $30 per month. C. M., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class references from last employer. McKenna, 932 8th Av., near 55th St.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook in private family; can do marketing and take entire charge of kitchen; city references; wages, $60 per month. Ida, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class German cook; understands French and Vienna cooking; $30; no washing; in private Christian family; best city references. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as competent cook; private family; no objection to plain washing; good reference. Jane, 985 8th Av.

COOK.—By a French girl, speaking no English, as good cook; no washing. Lorette, 222 West 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook in small family, or first kitchenmaid with chef; best reference. E. M., 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

COOK.—By reliable woman; understands first-class family cooking; with or without kitchenmaid; personal reference. 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best city reference. B. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman going out by the day wishes few more engagements in private families; all kinds of cleaning, plain cooking, laundry work; city reference. L. D., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or ironing or cleaning; best reference. 350 West 37th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Mrs. Houlihan, 141 East 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress desires to recommend herself to ladies who wish perfect-fitting garments, well made at reasonable prices; stylish street, elegant evening, and reception costumes; special attention given to my handsomely fitting tailor-made suits, coats, capes, &c., which is men's work; ladies' own fur garments renovated and made over to the prevailing styles a specialty; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER and cloakmaker wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced children's dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; party and dancing school dresses a specialty. 133 West 16th St. M. A. Donnelly.

DRESSMAKERS.—Two French dressmakers, just arrived from Paris, wish work with dressmaker or in families by the day or home; good references. J. G., 228 East 75th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; will alter ladies' dresses at reasonable prices, or act as lady's maid; good references. F., 264 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER wants customers; excellent fit, finish guaranteed; latest styles evening dresses, tailor-made dresses, jackets, and capes, at reasonable prices. Miss Flynn, 273 West 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent dressmaker, permanent place in private family; well recommended by present employer. 188 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Good French dressmaker on any kind wants work at $1.25 a day in private family. Mrs. Bernard, 209 West 32d St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; good fitter and stylish work; at lady's house; $3 a day. Mlle. M. C., 16 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To out by the day in private families; $1.25 a day. Miss Lindberg, 309 East 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day or take work home. 344 East 65th St., Reynold's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Vienna tailor system; all kinds family sewing; day or week; country. 241 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER—Permanent place in private family; sleep at home. 215 East 37th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young girl, well educated, in American family, to teach French to one or two children; entire charge; best city references. Call, two days, or address O. Brunner, 346 West 59th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; no music; best references. C. O., 116 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent Swiss Protestant person; speaks French, German, and English; as nursery governess or nurse to children not under three years of age; best city references. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation for a German nursery governess; speaks English; four years' best city reference; good seamstress. Apply at 145 Madison Av., between 10 and 1 o'clock, Tuesday.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; with highest references; to take charge of children, or as visiting governess. R. Dronia, 28 Sutton Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable Protestant woman as housekeeper; no objection to widower's family or children; only honorable persons answer. Address, for two days, L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a highly respectable woman as practical housekeeper; three years' unquestionable reference; last employer can be seen. M. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Swedish lady, lately landed, as housekeeper to bachelor or widower; seven years' reference. Mrs. Kilgren, 220 East 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By young Swedish girl as housemaid in small private family; two years' personal reference. N. J., 990 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a neat girl; good reference. 481 West 54th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish woman, lately arrived, as general housewoker in small refined family, or as kitchenmaid in larger household. 108 East 35th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid, or do light housework, in small private family. 134 West 50th St.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY WISHES POSITION FOR A COMpetent, trustworthy young American maid and seamstress, or attendant for an invalid, to go to Colorado or Southern California. 15 East 80th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; most respectable person; first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; S. T. Taylor system; will also make children's coats and dresses; good hairdresser; excellent packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. G. A. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—As French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler in Europe; hair dresser, good packer, manicure; three years' references from Americans. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German, as lady's maid; competent and experienced in her duties; understands packing, sewing, caring lady's wardrobe, hairdressing; best reference. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Englishwoman; understands all her duties; very good seamstress; accustomed to travel; good city reference. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Smith, 981 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID—By a French person as lady's maid, dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks English; good packer; best city references. J. Hebert, 187 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German, as first-class maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser; good city reference. S. S., 270 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly trustworthy person; understands dressmaking and all duties of maid; city or country. May, 127 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good city reference. L. C., 116 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker, packer. Mariette, 243 West 39th St.

MAID.—By trustworthy German Protestant girl, as lady's maid in American family; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; highest references. Address, 260 Madison Ave.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; willing to help with chamberwork; or make herself useful; first-class reference. 317 West 21st St., Lee's bell.

MAID.—By a competent, well-educated French Protestant person as maid for growing children; best city reference. A. M., 239 West 32d St., care Mrs. Barriere.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to growing miss; willing to do light chamberwork; ten years' city reference. Martha, Box 1, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl, as maid and seamstress to lady or one child of about three years; country preferred. Present employer's, 48 West 50th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Present employer; competent seamstress; speaks excellent French, some English; wages, $18; two years' references from lady sailing Wednesday. 255 Madison Av.

MAID.—By an English lady's maid or maid for grown children; good sewer; city reference. 142 East 28th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good hairdresser; with best city references. A. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French girl; good seamstress; best city reference. A. B., care of Allie, 390 4th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; American family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., near 44th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with good references, to do family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced young Swedish girl as laundress; willing and obliging; good personal references. 22 East 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; wages from $22 to $25; good city reference. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESSES.—Two first-class laundresses would like a family wash to take home, or go out by the day. Janitor, 867 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city reference. 429 West 52d St., Mulhern's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; best personal city reference. L., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LAUDRESS—By a young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; has good references. 221 East 74th St., Somer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person in a private family; city; best city reference. Laundress, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored girl; first-class; personal city reference. Call, for two days, 161 West 24th St. A. F.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 334 East 30th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—By young Protestant woman as infant's nurse or two growing children; three and a half years' reference. B. Kruegels, 107 East 84th St.

NURSE—By well-educated French person, thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth or young children; devoted in her duties; neat sewer; good accent; in first-class American family; highest city references. Answer for week, Marguerite, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an elderly Swiss, Protestant woman, speaking French and German, as infant's or child's nurse; competent, reliable; five and three and half years' best city references from last employers. S. E. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GO

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Very Dull with Prices Generally Steady.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Dull—Cotton Easy—Coffee Lower.

There was an absence of special influences in the grain market, and the local traders were left to drift along without any vim, while the changes were within the limits of 3-16c and the close steady. In fact, it was a holiday market, and nobody cared to operate, outside of the scalpers. Provisions were dull and unchanged. Cotton gained a few points on a light trade. Coffee was offered freely, but found few buyers.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator	69 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	9 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.95
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@	15¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	11¼
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.05 @	..
Lead	3.27½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and opened at ⅛c decline on easier cables, rallied on reports of damage to the Argentine crop, reacted on the increased visible, gained a trifle on local covering, and closed steady at ⅛c decline, with a light local trade....Spot was dull and prices easy....Sales, 48,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and 16,000 bushels No. 2 do on private terms....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3¾@4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at 1⅛c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard 2¼c over December; No. 2 Northern (Duluth inspection) at 1¼@1¾c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 2⅜c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 199,597 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 204,346 bushels; receipts, 235,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 280,643 bushels; in the interior, 1,624,082 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 176,798 bushels, or to 4,409,446 bushels, against 4,819,621 bushels; contract red and 782,808 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 154,400 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 2,504,000 bushels, or to 52,990,000 bushels, against 80,027,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened easier on heavy receipts West and following wheat, rallied a trifle, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, with a slow trade....Spot was dull and steady....Sales, 17,000 bushels yellow at 37¼c, elevator, and 24,000 bushels No. 2, on private terms....Receipts, 231,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 277,842 bushels; in the interior, 289,223 bushels....Clearances hence, 152,102 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 155,972 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 357,724 bushels, or to 514,032 bushels, (112,082 bushels No. 2 yellow corn and 233,880 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 49,000 bushels, or to 4,854,000 bushels, against 2,658,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and without special feature, with the close at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline....Spot were moderately active at easier prices....Sales, 83,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¾c; No. 3 white, at 23¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c, for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 23@23¼c for 1,000 bushels, and 24½c for 20,000 bushels, delivered; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, at 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c; track mixed, 24@25½c; track white, 24@28½c for 53,000 bushels....Receipts, 126,000 bushels; exports, 5,725 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 243,571 bushels, or to 1,140,714 bushels, (141,887 bushels No. 2 white and 225,870 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 541,000 bushels, or to 4,990,000 bushels, against 7,373,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	1,090,000	65¾@66 1-16	65⅞
February	15,000	68 @....	68
May	340,000	69 @69¼	69¼
June	30,000	68⅞@69	69
July	20,000	68⅝@69⅛	69⅛
Total	1,495,000		1,453

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	100,000	36 @35⅞	36
December	120,000	35 15-16@35¼	35¼
May	150,000	35⅜@35½	35½
June	10,000	35⅞@....	..
Total	380,000		976

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	20,000	23½@23⅝	23⅝
December	30,000	23¾@....	23¾
May	40,000	25½@....	25½
No. 2 white—November	.....	....@....	24¾
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—There was very little desire to purchase, owing to the unsettled wheat market, and full supplies reported by jobbers....Sales, 22,700 bbls, including City Mills, 6,225 bbls patents; 4,000 bbls clear; 500 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 600 bbls low Winters, on private terms; 1,700 bbls rye mixtures, at $2.70@$2.90; 150 bbls Spring straights, at $3.35; 3,300 bbls Spring patents, at $3.55; 2,700 bbls straights, at $3.45@$3.50; 1,500 bbls Winter patents, at $3.75@$3.80; 500 bbls fine on private terms, and 300 bbls No. 2, at $2.75@$2.90....Rye flour, 152,102 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 155,972 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 357,724 bushels, or to 514,032 bushels, (112,082 bushels No. 2 yellow corn and 233,880 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 49,000 bushels, or to 4,854,000 bushels, against 2,658,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and without special feature, with the close at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline....Spot were moderately active at easier prices....Sales, 83,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¾c; No. 3 white, at 23¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c, for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 23@23¼c for 1,000 bushels, and 24½c for 20,000 bushels, delivered; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, at 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c; track mixed, 24@25½c; track white, 24@28½c for 53,000 bushels....Receipts, 126,000 bushels; exports, 5,725 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 243,571 bushels, or to 1,140,714 bushels, (141,887 bushels No. 2 white and 225,870 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 541,000 bushels, or to 4,990,000 bushels, against 7,373,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	1,090,000	65¾@66 1-16	65⅞
February	15,000	68 @....	68
May	340,000	69 @69¼	69¼
June	30,000	68⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices as the Result of Foreign Liquidation.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIALTIES SUFFER

Actual News from Abroad Not Unfavorable—St. Paul's Phenomenal Earnings—The Industrials Less Prominent.

MONDAY—P. M.

Weakness in all the Continental markets was reflected in lower prices on the local Exchange. The foreigners were liberal sellers of all the international specialties, and the local liquidation was equally pronounced. The stocks which suffered most were Atchison, Louisville and Nashville, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Reading. Boston also sold Atchison freely.

Actual news from abroad was not unfavorable. The political situation was regarded as less threatening, and the monthly settlement in Paris made favorable progress. Paris exchange on London was lower, an indication that the liquidation by Paris in London still continues. The foreign exchange market contiued strong, but the leading bankers do not look for gold exports this week, although they admit that prophecy just now is dangerous. Cotton closed 4 to 5 points higher than an Saturday, and at one time sold at an advance of 18 points. St. Paul's earnings for the last week in October were the largest in the history of the country, but that fact did not prevent a decline of a point in the stock. The other grangers also closed about a point lower.

Continued liquidation in Louisville and Nashville carried the price down to 53½, against 56⅜ at the close on Saturday. The net loss for the day was 2⅝ points. Kansas and Texas preferred closed at 30¾, a net loss of 2 points. Missouri Pacific and Wabash preferred were both heavy, and closed a point down. There was a slight rally in the afternoon on the covering of shorts by traders who were indisposed to have open contracts over the recess to-morrow, but the improvement did not hold, and final prices were within small fractions of the lowest of the day.

The industrials were less prominent than usual. Sugar was well supported, and closed ¼ higher. Chicago Gas lost ⅝, Distillers ¾, General Electric 1, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1⅜ points. Many stocks are now down from 8 to 10 points from the high prices of September, and there was some buying to-day by people able to care for their purchases in the belief that the decline had gone far enough.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged as to general condition. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3@3½ per cent. for 90 days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six to eight months.

Commercial paper dull and without special feature. Quotations were 4½ per cent. for 30 and 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5@5¼ per cent. for six-month single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $95,734,899; balances, $4,478,661. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $411,229.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; open market rate of discount, ¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—17@20c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, 1/8 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

In London bar silver sold at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$69,768,473
Imports for the same period	24,937,835
Net exports	$44,830,638
Net exports to date, 1894	66,284,887
Net exports to date, 1893	12,479,135
Net exports to date, 1892	51,449,135

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and weak. There was heavy trading in the Atchison issues, and a further decline in prices. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s 1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, w.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	1½
Col. Mid. con. 4s	1½
Int. & Great Northern 2d	1
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	1¼
Minn. & St. Louis 5s	1
Missouri, Kans. & Texas 2d	1½
Reading gen. 4s, t. r.	1
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1¼
Reading, 2d pf. inc.	2
Reading, 3d pf. inc.	1½
St. Louis Southwest. 2d	1½
Union Pacific Col. W. 4½s, t. r.	1
U. P., Den. & Gulf 1st	1
Wabash 2d	1½

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $7,000 5s, coupon, at 115, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	120⅞	121⅛
5s, r., 1904	114½	116
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115⅛
Currency 6s, 1896	102	--
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	--
Currency 6s, 1898	108	--
Currency 6s, 1899	110	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅝	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅝	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	--

In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 88.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340
American Exchange	163
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	290
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	270
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Merchants'	133
Metropolitan	--
Mount Morris	115
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	235
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Park	273
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	90
State of New-York	105
Third National	105
West Side	275

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	150	152	12
American Cotton Oil pf	69	69	69	69	68½	70	100
*American Sugar Refining	100¼	101½	100¼	101	100⅞	101⅛	36,632
*American Sugar Refining pf	99	99	99	99	98¾	99¾	500
American Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	93	97	20
American Tobacco	89½	90¼	89⅝	89½	89½	89⅝	9,040
American Tobacco pf	106⅜	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	105½	107	10
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17¼	17¼	15½	15¾	15⅝	15¾	39,942
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26¾	26¾	24¾	25¼	25	25⅞	1,365
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	100
Baltimore & Ohio	60½	60½	60	60	59½	60½	1,000
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	--	--	40
Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54½	54	55	905
Canadian Pacific	58¼	58½	58¼	58¾	57½	58¾	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19¼	19	19¼	19	19⅜	1,571
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅛	67⅝	65½	66½	66¼	66⅝	15,295
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	48½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104⅞	6,085
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	83½	83⅝	82⅝	83⅛	83	83½	24,250
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41	41⅛	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜	1,350
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅞	75	74	74⅛	74⅛	74½	29,955
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126	126	126	126	126	126½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74⅝	74⅞	73⅝	73¾	73½	73⅝	8,207
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	61	61	61	61	60	61½	610
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	4½	80
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¼	33¾	31	32	32½	32½	2,735
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	4	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20½	20½	20½	20½	20¼	20½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	147¼	148	147¼	147¾	147½	148	745
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅝	129	129	128½	129¾	1,165
Delaware, Lack. & Western	168	170	168	168¼	168	169	610
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	412
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	22½	22½	21½	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	11,420
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	62	62	62	62	61	62½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	28	28	28	27	30	100
General Electric	31	31⅝	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	3,420
Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	99	100	100
Illinois Steel Company	78	78	78	78	77½	78	100
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	9	9⅞	15
Laclede Gas	23½	23½	23	23½	23	23½	600
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	21	22	200
Lake Shore	149½	149½	147	147¼	147	147¼	1,234
Long Island	85	85	85	85	84½	86	100
*L. L. Traction, all in. pd.	19¼	19¼	19	19	19	19⅜	500
Louisville & Nashville	55⅜	55⅞	53½	53½	53⅝	53⅝	16,635
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8¾	8½	8½	8½	8¾	700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27	25⅝	25⅝	25½	26½	325
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106¼	105⅝	105¾	105½	105⅝	1,700
*Metropolitan Traction	108	108	108	108	--	--	25
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	97	99	125
Michigan Peninsular Car	23	23	22	22	--	--	200
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	63	63	63	63	--	--	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	83½	85	120
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	54½	56	20
Minnesota Iron	66	66	66	66	66	67	400
Missouri Pacific	30	30¼	28¾	29¼	29¼	29⅝	8,765
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	14¾	15	770
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32	32⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞	31¼	5,572
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	21	1,200
*National Lead Company	31	31¼	31	31	31½	31½	910
*National Lead Company pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	89¾	91	133
New-Jersey Central	108½	108½	106¾	107⅜	107	107½	2,280
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	99⅞	100¼	1,290
New-York & New-Haven	185	185	185	185	183	185	5
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	12	12	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	2,170
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	10¾	11½	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	33½	33½	32	32	32	32½	1,380
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3½	100
North American	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞	5	2,250
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝	260
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅜	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	1,616
Ontario & Western	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	600
Oregon Improvement	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	8½	500
Pacific Mail	27⅞	27⅞	26¾	27	26⅝	27	2,235
Peoria & Eastern	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	6	9	50
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	5	200
Philadelphia & Reading	14	14	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜	20,970
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	51½	52	51½	52	52	53	250
Pullman Palace Car Co	167½	167½	167½	167½	166	169	157
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¼	5¾	6	6¼	7	1,000
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	15¾	300
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41	40	40	39½	40¼	810
Southern Pacific	22½	22¼	20	20	20	21½	700
Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	5,255
Southern Railway pf.	36	36⅞	35⅞	36	36	36½	8,480
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37	37	36	36¼	36½	36⅝	6,025
Texas Pacific	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	340
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	¾	1¼	400
Union Pacific	11	11	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅞	650
Union Pacific, Denver, & Gulf.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4½	300
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	1,504
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14	14	14	14	13½	14	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	28	28	28	28	28	28½	150
United States Rubber	36⅞	36⅞	35½	36	36	36½	3,300
United States Rubber pf.	92	92	91⅛	91⅞	--	92	376
*United States Leather	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝	12⅜	13	1,825
*United States Leather pf.	71½	72⅜	71⅜	72	71½	72	1,863
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅛	8	110
Wabash pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19	19⅛	19	19¼	4,590
Wells-Fargo Express	93	93	93	93	90	95	310
Western Union Telegraph	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	90¼	90½	2,482
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13½	13⅝	1,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42	42¼	42	42¼	41⅜	42	275
Total sales							318,553

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued	79⅝ 79¾	Ches & O Gen 4½s	1,000 79⅝
30,000	49¼	54,000	79¾
1,000	49⅝	1,000	80
1,000	49	Ches & O, R & A Div	
40,000	48½	1st Consol 4s	96⅜
15,000	48⅜	30,000	96½
15,000	48	Chic, G. L. & Co 1st	
10,000	48½	5,000	92½
5,000	48½	Chic & Northwestern	
20,000	48¼	25-Year Deb 5s	
10,000	48⅛	1,000	106½
17,000	48	Chic & N W, S F 5s	1,000 106
10,000	47¾	1,000	108
5,000	47½	Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued	80¼	5,000	105½
29,000	80¼	2,000	105
73,000	80	Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	
61,000	80¼	7,000	97
43,000	80	Chic, St. L. & N O	
9,000	79⅞	1st Cons 7s	
42,000	80	1,000	105½
47,000	79¾	Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s, Trust Co Certfs	77¾	1,000	108
6,000	77½	12,000	107½
5,000	77¼	Colorado Mid 4s	
107,000	77½	7,000	27
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid	27	Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000c	114¼
66,000	26⅞	5,000	114½
50,000	26⅞	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
20,000	26¾	2,000	86¼
11,000	27	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	
5,000	26⅞	2,000@20F	107
63,000	26⅞	Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st	
20,000	26⅝	4,000	110¼
34,000	26½	Erie 4th Mortgage	
10,000	26⅝	1,000	114½
5,000	26½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
10,000	26⅜	5,000	90
20,000	26⅜	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	
15,000	26⅞	3,000	118
10,000	26⅜	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
10,000	26½	8,000	74
30,000	26⅝	Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	
25,000	26⅜	10,000	95
2,000	26½	Kansas Pacific 5s, Denver Division Assented	
19,000	26⅜	10,000	113¾
24,000	26½	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	
15,000	26⅜	10,000	80
12,000	26½	Keokuk & D M 1st	
45,000	26	500	107
25,000	26½	L Erie & W 2d 5s	
5,000	26⅝	6,000	105½
10,000	26½	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	
Austin & N'w'n 1st 5,000	90⅝	1,000	103¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	116	2,000	104
7,000	116	7,000	103¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st	105	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	
5,000	105	8,000	114¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	102⅞	Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	
7,000	103	5,000	40
1,000	103	Louisville & Nashv Gen'l Mtge 6s	
Canada South'n 2d	108½	1,000	119
15,000	108¼	Unified Gold 4s	
Cent'l Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s	107	10,000	82⅝
1,000	107	Ten-Forty 6s	
Cent P 6s, 1898	100¼	1,000	100¼
2,000	107	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	103¼	2,000	99
2,000	103¾	Metropolitan Elev 2d	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	101	1,000	106½
1,000	101	Midland of N J 1st	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	120¼	10,000	115
4,000	120¾	Mil & St Paul 1st	
2,000	120	Chic & Mo Riv 5s	
10,000	120¼	1,000	109
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	100	Minn & St L Con 5s	
2,000	100	4,000	100½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	45	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	76¼
1,000	44½	8,000	76⅞
10,000	44	Mo Pac Trust 5s	
5,000	44½	20,000	89
Total sales			$2,541,500

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	86¼	St L Southern 1st	
5,000	86¼	10,000	75⅝
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	34	St L Southwn 2d Inc	
3,000	63	8,000	34
2,000	62⅞	8,000	33½
5,000	63	10,000	33
2,000	62¼	St Paul, M & M 1st	
10,000	62	Consolidated 6s	
1,000	62¼	1,000	124
12,000	62	4,000s20F	124
Mo, Kan & East 1st	90	Con 6s Redu to 4½s Registered	
5,000	90	50,000	105
5,000	90¾	St P & Sioux C 1st	
5,000	90¾	10,000	128¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	64½	San An & Ar P 4s	
2,000	64½	6,000	65
Morris & Essex 1st	143	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
2,000	143	4,000	85⅜
Nash, C & St L Con	102½	1,000	85¾
1,000	102½	Seattle, L S & E 1st	
2,000	103	Trust Co Certfs	
N Y Cen Deb 5s	108	4,000	49
8,000	108	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	102¾	9,000	97
1,000	102¾	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	136¼	2,000	95¾
13,000	136¼	3,000	96
7,000	136	7,000	95¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 6s	111½	4,000	96
1,000	111½	Terminal R R Ass'n of St L Con 5s	
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	93	1,000	103
10,000	93	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
North Pac 1st Coup	117¾	2,000	87½
5,000	117¾	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
North Pac 3d Coup	72¾	60,000	22
5,000	72¾	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	
North Pac Cons 5s	118	2,000	80
10,000	118	Union Elev 1st 6s	
15,000	38⅛	1,000	104⅝
5,000	38	5,000	104
1,000	37½	3,000	104½
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	80	Union Pac 1st, 1896	
8,000	80	50,000	110¼
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	37	1,000	110
14,000	37	35,000	110¼
Oreg Short Line 4s	66	7,000	110
8,000	66½	1,000	110⅛
Trust Co Certfs	107	5,000	110
4,000	107	Union Pac 1st, 1897	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	50¼	2,000	110⅛
42,000	50¼	6,000	110
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s	100¾	1,000	110½
2,000	100¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
Peo & Eastern 1st	82	31,000	110¼
5,000	82	20,000	110⅜
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc	30	15,000	110¼
30,000	2	34,000	110½
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	78¾	31,000	110⅜
25,000	78¾	Union Pac 1st, 1899	
20,000	78½	2,000	110¼
10,000	78¾	3,000	110¼
10,000	78	7,000	110¼
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	32	2,000	110¼
10,000	31½	2,000	110½
10,000	31	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts	
5,000	31	2,000	48
15,000	30½	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
15,000	31	7,000	100
5,000	31¼	Union Pac Gold 6s	
2d Pref Inc	17¼	Col Trust Notes	
1,000	17¼	10,000	96¼
3d Pref Inc	11½	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
2,000	11½	6,000	88½
11,000	11	8,000	88
18,000	10⅜	U S Leather Co 6s	
Pitt, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	111	1,000	111½
Rio Grande Wn 1st	77	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	76⅜	4,000	106⅞
3,000	76⅝	1,000	106½
2,000	76⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000	76½	10,000	76
1,000	76⅜	West Shore Gtd 4s	
6,000	76½	7,000c	107
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs	65	7,000	107
3,000	65	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	
		16,000	55

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	--
Alton & T. H.	--	64½
American Coal	100	125
Am. C. Oil	21	22
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Express	116½	118
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Co.	¾	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	--	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	--	58
Burlington, C. R. & N.	55	--
Cedar F. & M.	--	9
Central Pacific	16¼	17
Chicago & Alton	160	--
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	--
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	102
Chi. & N. W. pf.	146	150
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	--
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	--	98
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	155	--
Consolidated Coal	33	34½
Denver & Rio Grande	13½	14½
D., M. & Fort Dodge	7	9
*D., S. S. & A.	5⅝	6¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¼	12¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96¼	98½
Green Bay & Winona pf.	122	125
G. B. & W. 1, t. r.	--	12
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	--	¾
Homestake	30	35
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	--
Iowa Central pf.	--	33
Kan. & Mich.	7¼	9
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17½	--
King. & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas pf.	80	85
L., St. L. & T.	74	75
L., St. L. & T. pf.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal R.	108	--
Manhattan Beach	6	9
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	--	11
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	1¼	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	23	24
N., C. & St. L.	75	81
Nat. Linseed Oil	22⅞	23
National Starch	6½	8
National Starch 1st pf.	45	55
National Starch 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	6	9
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	45	50½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 2d in. pd.	22½	23¾
Norfolk So.	7	8
Nor. & West. pf.	11	12
N. W. Tel.	109½	--
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ont. Mining	7	9
Oregon R. & N.	22	26
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7½	8¾
Penn. Coal	320	--
Pitts. & W. pf.	80	90
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., F. W. & C.	167	--
P., F. W. & C. sp.	158	--
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Quicksilver pf.	16	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	--
R., W. & O.	117¼	120½
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	91
St. P. & O. pf.	120	124
St. P., M. & M.	113	116
Silver bullion certificates	68	68¼
Toledo & O. C.	36	40
Toledo & O. C. pf.	75	78½
Toledo, Peoria & Western	10	15
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	9	10
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	--
United States Ex.	42	48
Va. Midland	93	--
*West. U. Beef	11¼	11¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	100½	101⅜	100⅜	101	15,050
Am. Tobacco.	90	90	89½	89¾	380
A., T. & S. F.	17⅛	17¼	15⅝	15⅝	9,940
Ark. C. Imp.	25	25	25	25	20
Chi. Gas t. r.	67¼	67¼	65½	66⅜	4,360
C., R. I. & Pac	74⅜	75	73½	73⅝	1,690
Ch., Bu. & Q.	83⅜	84	82⅞	83⅛	12,450
C., M. & St. P.	74⅜	75	74	74¼	12,200
Ch. & N. W.	104⅜	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛	100
Ches. & Ohio.	19	19	19	19	20
Dest. & Ct.	22½	22½	21¼	21⅜	2,060
Gen. Electric.	31	31¼	30¼	30½	380
L. & Nash.	55½	55⅜	53⅜	53⅜	4,290
Total sales					72,503

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 2d in.	26½	26½	26½	26½	$10,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	7,000
C. & N. P. 5s cfs	45	45	45	45	16,000
I. & G. N. 2d.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Holmes & Co.,
61 Broadway, New-York.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
Receive accounts and deposits of Firms, Individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
BRANCH OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, or Boston Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
(Established 1878.)

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES will be cashed on and after November 1st, 1895, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization previously noticed.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

Rights on Third Avenue Railway Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
3 Broad Street, Drexel Building, NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA
Certificates of Indebtedness stock
Collateral Trust 5s
and all inactive railway securities dealt in.
F. J. LISMAN, 10 WALL STREET,
MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons.
10 coupons, due March 1, 1895.....$225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895..... 225
Bonds Nos. 3,435, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 8,754, 4,687, 5,060, 5,120, 5,215, 5,590.
MULLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,300 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.
A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the twelfth day of November, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Adrian Iselin, surviving Adm., with the will annexed, of Estelle Armaud, dec'd.)
$7,500 United States 4 p. c Regstd. Bds., 1907.
(By order of Executor.)
150 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
(By order of Trustees.)
200 shs. Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. Co., guaranteed.
(By order of Administrator.)
127 shs. National Ice Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Sub. to 390 shs. N. Y. Jockey Club, (Hypd.)
410 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (Limited,) ordinary, (Hypd.)
140 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (Limited,) Pref'd., (Hypd.)
3 shs. Phila., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Co.
1 sh. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
5 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
7 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
3 shs. National City Bank.
1 sh. National Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
1 sh. American Exchange National Bank.
1 sh. Metropolitan Trust Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. National Union Bank.
100 shs. United States Fire Insurance Co.
1,000 shs. Bell Silver & Copper Mining Co.
$2,000 Note Geo. E. Simpson, dated May 14, 1884.
$7,076.35 judgment against Michael Shaughnessy.
$5,000 New-Mexico & Arizona Tel. Co. Bds., 1904.
10 shs. Auerbach-Woolverton Electric Co.
25 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co., (Hypd.)
106 shs. N. Y., L. E. & Western com., unassented.
$10,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
$1,000 Evansville & Ind. Cons. 6 p. c. Bds., 1926.
110 shs. Lewis & Fowler Manf'g Co., (Hypd.)
90 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co., (Hypd.)
$15,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1907.
$20,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 5 p. c. Deb., 1909.
30 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn, (Hypd.)

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 7, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1 promixo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 5 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY CHARGED

Judge Moore Drew Attention to Condition of the Court House.

Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday swore in the Grand Jury for November. David Campbell is the foreman.

Subsequently he spoke to them about the condition of the Court House.

"You may," he said, "have possibly noticed that the Court House is being repainted and decorated, both in the corridors and the courtrooms.

"This work could have been done by the Board of Supervisors last Spring or during the Summer vacation months, when a large portion of the rooms were idle and there was no press of business. But for some reason, which I do not know, and no one else seems to be able to find out, the Board of Supervisors did not choose to do this. Instead, they waited until the Fall, when all the courts are open and when business would keep every one of them at work constantly.

"They turn courts and Grand Juries out of their rooms in order that the work which should have been done in the Summer may be done now. Your room is upside down. I am sorry to have to tell you so, but, as much great care has been taken to do this work at the most inconvenient time possible, it becomes necessary.

"Things have been done in this fashion in Kings County ever since I can remember, and I suppose they always will be unless some man comes forward with strength of mind enough to stop it. On account of the condition of your room, you will stand adjourned until next Monday. I hope you will then find the place in sufficient order for occupancy."

NEW-JERSEY IS DOUBTFUL

Democrats and Republicans Seem Full of Confidence.

THE RESULT LIKELY TO BE CLOSE

A Secret Ballot Makes the Independent Voter an Important Factor—Estimates of Party Leaders.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4.—A rather light vote, when compared with last year and two years ago, but heavy when compared with normal elections in the State in which National issues do not enter, is promised in New-Jersey to-morrow.

The quietness of the voters has been marked throughout the campaign. The meetings of both parties have been well attended, but in a measure the politicians are at sea as to how the ballots will be cast. The same conditions existed last year, when the Republicans swept the State. On the eve of election the leaders on both sides were confident. The result was a surprise to both.

The absolute secrecy of the ballot renders the independent voter a factor in reaching results to a greater extent than he is in many other places. Consequently, no one ever knows how the State has gone until the count is well on toward completion. The Republicans this year claim that the silence of the voters means they are still of the same mind they were last year. On the other hand, the Democrats assert a reaction has come.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and his advisers, claim the State for him by between 3,000 and 10,000 plurality. John W. Griggs, the Republican nominee, made his final speech to-night, and returned to his Paterson home confident that he would be installed as Governor on the first of the new year. He said to-day he thought he knew the feeling of the people, and that the tidal wave of last year had not subsided, and that a majority of the 10,000 Democrats who last year shifted their votes are still of the same mind.

Edward F. C. Young of Jersey City, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, still maintains that McGill's majority will be 7,000 or more. Franklin Murphy of Newark, who has been directing the Republican campaign as Chairman of the State Committee of his party, is just as confident the 7,000 or 10,000 majority will be the other way.

Senator James Smith of Newark is firm in his declaration that McGill will have a walkover, thanks to the silent vote. Mr. Smith's Republican colleague in the United States Senate, William J. Sewell of Camden, is confident Griggs will have a big majority. Garrett A. Hobart, the New-Jersey representative on the National Republican Committee, who is responsible more than any other man for the nomination of Mr. Griggs, is not anxious as to the result.

Close observers in their estimates rather favor Griggs. The counties in what is known as South Jersey are said to be satisfied with the nominee, and will give him the full Republican vote, and send him to the Democratic counties of Northern Jersey with a plurality that it will be impossible to wipe out, even should Hudson give McGill more than 5,000 majority. They admit that in the event of the majority in Hudson being 5,000 or over, the election will depend on a few thousand and perhaps a few hundred votes.

Essex is the county that is giving the calculators on both sides trouble. They can come somewhere near estimating the other counties, but in erratic Essex a majority either way is not beyond the possibilities, although the Republicans are confident they will carry it, and the Democrats admit such will be the case. Still, Essex may give Griggs 6,000 or 7,000 majority, or it may give but 600 or 700. The latter figures would be almost as good as a victory for McGill. No estimate can be obtained as to the results in Essex. Little things influence the county. For instance, one town in the county, Bloomfield, is against the election of McGill, it is said, because it is thought if he is elected he will name Attorney General Stockton to succeed him as Chancellor. Bloomfielders have no love for the Attorney General, because in their fight with Glen Ridge, he refused to aid them. It is a local matter, but may be costly. Little things like that have had a great influence in the campaign from one end of the State to the other, and both candidates would seem to have suffered alike from local prejudices.

While the energies of the big politicians have been devoted to the campaign on the State ticket, the lesser ones have been wrestling with the Assembly contests. There is still a doubt as to the result in the State on this matter. The Republicans have the best of the battle thus far, but the Democrats have an excellent fighting chance to control the lower house. This would block all party legislation, even should Griggs be elected, as effectively as will be the case if McGill and a Democratic House be chosen, with a Republican Senate. It is safe to say that, unless the unexpected happens in several counties, there will not be a majority of more than six in the lower house, no matter which party controls it. If the house is Republican, there may be a larger majority by one or two votes, and, if Democratic, it may be even closer.

Little interest is manifested in the election of the seven Senators who are to be chosen, except in the Counties of Hudson and Morris. In the other counties the men are sure of election. In Hudson a bitter fight has been waged by the Republicans against Senator William D. Daly, who is a candidate for re-election, but that he will be elected is about as certain as anything can be. In Morris the result is expected to be close.

The polls will open to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock in every election district in the State. They will close at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and remain closed one hour. They will close finally at 7 in the evening, and even though a voter be standing in front of the ballot box at that hour with his prepared ballot and envelope in his hand, he will not be permitted to vote after the hour of 7 is struck.

There are no Assembly districts in the State, and the voters of each county are entitled to vote for all the Assemblymen whose names appear on a ticket. No marks may be made on a ballot except with black ink or lead pencil, and often only such as are necessary to cross off one name and write in another. Pasters may be used if the voter desires to do so. Only one ballot may be placed in an envelope and the voter may carry away with him or leave in the booth where he prepares his ballot the tickets given him, but not used. Two ballots in an envelope render both worthless. If a man spoils an envelope he may obtain another by returning the spoiled one to the Inspector having the envelopes in charge. No mark of any kind may be placed on an envelope.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The situation, politically, as viewed from the capital, is mixed and uncertain. The Republican office holders here, who have received private advices from Newark, claim their party will elect forty of the sixty members of the Assembly, and five of the seven Senators. This is based on an estimated plurality of 8,000 for Griggs.

The Democrats here, on advices from Jersey City, claim 5,000 majority for McGill and a majority of the Assembly, as well as three of the Senators.

The Democrats admit the Republicans will carry Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Passaic Counties.

The Republicans admit Hudson, Warren, and Hunterdon will go Democratic. The Democrats claim, in addition to those three, that Bergen, Middlesex, Monmouth, Sussex, and Union will show majorities for McGill. The Republicans claim the last named five are at least doubtful, if they are not safely Republican. Both parties admit Salem, Somerset, and Morris to be doubtful in everything.

FINAL RALLY AT JAMESBURG.

George A. Helme Addresses a Large Democratic Audience.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Democrats of Middlesex County closed the campaign to-night with a big parade of clubs and a rousing meeting at Fidelity Hall. George A. Helme presided. With him on the platform were George L. Record of Jersey City, Alexander Schlessinger of Camden, and Col. Ernest C. Stahl of Trenton, who made speeches during the evening. Mr. Helme, who is committeeman at large and looked upon as one of the coming Democratic leaders of the State, was warmly received. In calling the meeting to order he said the outlook in Middlesex was never brighter for the Democrats, and continued:

"We have a full registration, and will not be deprived of votes this Fall, as was the case last year. Our candidates are hard workers, and from their strenuous efforts success is bound to come. There is no division growing out of the strife or control of the party organization that has any bearing on the local contest, all factions of our party being united in the support of its candidates. Our county nominations are excellent, and Middlesex will contribute its just share of the success of the Democratic Party in the pending campaign.

Continuing, Mr. Helme urged the Democrats to work loyally for party interests. "As this is the year prior to the great Presidential contest," he said, "Democratic defeat this Fall would discourage those of our party in this State and other States, for New-Jersey is looked upon as the keystone of the Democratic arch. Success will increase the chances of Democratic victory next year."

Mr. Helme referred to the control the Republicans had in both houses of the Legislature last year, and of their movements to block every effort in the line of true reform. They only effected such changes in the laws as would serve for political purpose or for party effect. Mr. Helme became very earnest as he continued and said, with much force:

"I cannot see how, in the face of the record of the last Legislature, we can look for fair treatment at the hands of a Legislature similarly constructed. We must not, as business men, forget that, after all, it is to the Legislature we must look for needed reforms, and that aside from the selection of capable and honest public servants, it is the political complexion of the coming State Legislature that is of the utmost importance to us.

Mr. Helme then referred to the excellent qualifications of candidate Chancellor McGill. He spoke of the fearless and honest manner in which Chancellor McGill has filled his office, and how he always bears in mind the rights of the people. He said:

Our candidate's character and reputation cannot be touched or slurred by any man, and in contrast with this the Republican candidate for Governor in the Senate of 1887 argued against the bill providing the first Monday in September (Labor Day) by special dedication to the wage workers of the State of New Jersey for the observance of labor festivals and recreation. But the bill was passed despite Mr. Griggs's opposition, and the passage of it soured him so that in 1888 he fought every bill protecting workmen. He also opposed many other labor bills. Our candidate for Governor is the most noble and unquestionably honest leader of the State.

Referring to the other side, Mr. Helme said:

To our Republican friends I will say that in the approaching election arise some questions of conscience. A conscience vote is called for. When undesirable men are nominated there is a clear call to conscience to protest, no matter what the demands of party loyalty may be. No man who reverences his conscience has a right to subordinate the question of personal unworthiness for the office involved to any consideration of party success.

Mr. Helme warned his hearers against the danger of staying at home and said it was important that every Democrat constitute himself a committee of one to bring out a full vote and vote a whole ticket.

DEATH IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT

William D. Morange Killed in an Albany Newspaper Building—Was a Writer of Verse and a Lawyer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—William D. Morange fell down the elevator shaft in The Argus Building this morning, and died within an hour as the result of his injuries. Mr. Morange was a lawyer. His business was mostly with estates. He for years had visited The Argus editorial room almost daily to read exchanges. He had made his accustomed visit to-day, and was about to leave the editorial rooms when he mistook the elevator door for that leading into the hallway.

Mr. Morange was of French extraction, and was born in Albany in 1830. He acquired an education in the Albany Academy and St. John's College, Fordham. Mr. Morange was unmarried. Two brothers, Pierre L. Morange and James W. Morange, survive.

As a writer of verse Mr. Morange was widely known. Most of his poems, however, were on local subjects. His modesty, no doubt, prevented his becoming famous. He would never allow his poems to be collected and printed in a volume. Despite his prohibition, much of his product was extensively copied in this country and Europe. His poem styled "The Plague," suggested by the cholera epidemic, was published all over the world, and translated into at least ten different languages. When the matter of publishing his poems was suggested to him Mr. Morange would say: "They are of small account. When I am dead some one may collect and publish them."

Mr. Morange was a familiar figure about the city. He had a good word for every one, and his cheery disposition never deserted him.

"BROKER" GOLDSMITH ARRESTED

Charged with Taking Money for Investment and Keeping It Himself.

Henry O. Goldsmith, whom the police also knew as Max J. Herts, who says he is a commission broker at 50 Broad Street, and lives at 220 West Thirty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having fraudulently used $600 placed with him for investment by Isaac W. Von Leer of 147 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on Oct. 29.

Von Leer alleges that on that date he gave the money to Goldsmith, with the understanding that his partner, H. H. Hart, who was represented as a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, should invest it as he thought best.

The next afternoon he was informed, he says, that "Reading had been bought on his account at 16½, and that it had dropped to 13¾, thereby wiping out his account, and making him indebted to Goldsmith for $100 for carrying the stock for him. He investigated, found that the stock had not dropped as low as 13¾, and then reported the matter to the police of the Old Slip Station. Goldsmith claimed to be only the manager for Hart.

Magistrate Simms, in holding Goldsmith, informed him that he was aware of the fact that the prisoner is now under indictment for a similar offense, and fixed his bail at $1,500, pending trial.

PATROLMAN BLEOO IN TROUBLE

Charged with Having Released a Prisoner Under Arrest.

Charges were made yesterday against Patrolman James J. Bleoo for releasing a supposed burglar he had arrested at the request of Theodore Benedix, janitor of the apartment house, 65 West Twelfth Street. Benedix found the man in his rooms Sunday night, and after a chase overtook him and started with him to the station house.

On the way they met Bleoo, who took the man back to the apartment house and found nothing missing. Then, it is said, he dismissed the prisoner. Acting Inspector Brooks heard of the case, and ordered an investigation yesterday.

Benedix says Bleoo talked him out of having the man arrested, by saying it would make trouble for him, and later came around and asked him to say nothing about the matter.

TROUBLE APACE FOR PRISONER COBY

Wife No. 1 Sues for Divorce After Receiving Property from Wife No. 2.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4.—John W. Coby of 113 Lexington Avenue was arrested some time ago on a charge of larceny. He was sent to the County Jail, where to-day he was served with notice of a divorce suit begun against him in New-York by Mrs. Caroline Coby, his first wife.

She called on him at the jail a few days ago, and there met Mrs. Emma Coby, to whom Coby was married in Paterson two years ago.

The first Mrs. Coby threatened to cause her husband's arrest for bigamy, but Mrs. Coby No. 2 offered to convey to her a house and lot if she would forego her resolution. This was finally agreed to, and the transfer was made.

Then Mrs. Coby No. 1 began proceedings for divorce.

No Mass Meeting Was Held.

The assembly room of the evening school in East Fifty-seventh Street, between Third and Second Avenues, was the scene last night of some little excitement, due to the fact that an unwarranted announcement had crept into one of yesterday morning's newspapers.

The girls' evening high school held its usual nightly meeting at 8 o'clock, at which drawing, bookkeeping, composition, and languages are taught with the other usual high school studies. One of the girls, who is much interested in the work, sent out the announcement that a mass meeting for young women was to be held there last night. There was no mass meeting, nor, indeed, any meeting at all, except the usual night classes, and numbers of persons who had read the published anouncement went away disappointed.

SHEPARD, WURSTER, GROUT

Brooklyn, on Campaign Statements, Will Have Three Mayors.

EACH CANDIDATE'S FOLLOWERS SURE

Mr. Shepard Says the Campaign Has Been the Most Instructive Ever Known in the City—Forecasts.

If the statements of the campaign managers of the three candidates for the Mayoralty across the East River are to be relied on, three Mayors will be elected in Brooklyn to-day instead of one.

As a matter of fact, there is no certainty on the part of any of the candidates or their campaign managers as to the result of the vote at the polls.

Each campaign committee has a statistician who has been figuring out the election of his favorite candidate.

The thing that most seriously concerns both Frederick W. Wurster and Edward M. Grout is the unknown quantity—the size of Edward M. Shepard's vote.

Mr. Wurster's managers profess to believe that Mr. Shepard will take enough votes from the regular Democrats to elect the Republican candidate.

On the other hand, Mr. Grout's managers feel certain that the Republican ranks will be depleted by Mr. Shepard to such an extent as to cause the election of the regular Democratic candidate.

As for the managers of the reform Democratic contest, S. Perry Sturges, Chairman of their Executive Committee, said yesterday:

"I am conservative, but I feel very confident that the cause will succeed."

Edward M. Shepard was seen at his law office in this city, and was asked to express his opinion on the outcome of the election, so far as concerned his organization. He said:

"This campaign has been in many respects the most instructive one ever known in Brooklyn. Whatever may be the result at the polls, I am confident the influence of the campaign will be powerful for good upon both parties, and especially upon the Democratic Party.

"It is hardly to be imagined that again in the future, in a city as intelligent as Brooklyn, the old Democratic organization will treat with contempt the honesty and intelligence of the Democracy.

"The Republicans, although running their campaign on the excellencies that they attribute to Mayor Schieren's administration, have given no satisfactory reason for their rejection of Mr. Schieren, and their refusal to nominate the Commissioner of City Works, upon whose record they now principally seek success."

"In fact, they rejected Mayor Schieren for the very reason that he had done the things for which they now seek credit.

"If the Republicans approve the degeneracy of their own organization, demonstrated by the ticket of 1894 and by their refusal in 1895 to continue the good work of their own Mayor, they will have themselves to blame, if they succeed, when, two years hence, they take a far longer stride down hill."

Mr. Wurster passed much of yesterday at his personal campaign headquarters, in the Germania Building, in the company of his campaign manager, Granville W. Harman. Asked as to what he thought of the outlook, he said:

"I believe I will win by at least 7,000 votes. I believe the majority of 7,000 given to the Republican Party in Brooklyn last year is there to stay. I believe that those Democrats who helped us elect five Congressmen are with the Republican Party to stay.

"When a Democrat votes for a Republican Governor and Republican Congressman, the meaning is that he has left the Democratic Party for good.

"I have made particular inquiries through friends of mine who are very close to Mr. Shepard, and I have so far failed to find any Republicans who are going to vote for Mr. Shepard. Republicans fear to vote in the air.

"Mr. Grout will get very few Republican votes. I know of but three Republicans who will vote for him. I will not be hurt by the alleged utterance of A. W. Gleason on the trolley strike. We have taken the sting out of that.

"I will get a large number of votes of regular Democrats, who do not think that Mr. Grout represents the organization, and who do not like it because Judge Neu was turned down by Judge Gaynor in favor of Mr. Grout. The Germans will resent it.

"The excise question does not seem to have cut any figure in this campaign. The voters seem to feel perfectly satisfied with the position of all the candidates."

Mr. Wurster added that he had visited 500 factories, made 400 speeches, and felt better now than at the beginning of the campaign.

Here are predictions of some leading politicians in Brooklyn as to the result of the election:

Ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis—"Mr. Wurster will win. Mr. Shepard will get 20,000 votes, of which 20 per cent. will be Republican."

Senator Daniel Bradley—"I think Wurster will be elected, and that Mr. Grout will be buried under 15,000 votes. The Democratic and Republican business men who go to New-York every morning, and return in the afternoon, will, in my opinion, vote for Mr. Shepard."

Capt. George W. Brown—"I think Wurster stands the best chance. I give him from 5,000 to 10,000 majority, with Shepard next, but would not be surprised to see Shepard elected. There's going to be a big slide. In the first place Gleason's speech was a great injury to Wurster, and Gaynor exposures have also helped us."

George H. Alexander—"It will be Shepard beyond any question."

Police Justice Harriman—"Wurster will have 10,000 plurality."

Henry C. Wright—"Shepard will surely be elected, with Wurster close behind, and Grout a bad third."

Rufus Perry—"Grout will beat Wurster and Shepard out of sight."

W. B. Ward, Jr.—"Grout will be elected by about 10,000 plurality."

Building Commissioner W. C. Bush—"Wurster by 8,000 to 12,000 votes."

Charles Cooper—"Wurster by 8,000 to 12,000 plurality."

A. L. Sessions—"Grout by 4,000 plurality."

Police Justice Goetting—"I think it looks like Grout."

The polls will open in Brooklyn at sunrise, 6:35 A. M., to-day, and will close at sunset, 4:52 P. M.

ELECTION RETURNS MAY BE LATE.

Bound to be if Curiosity of Police Officials Has to be Gratified.

In recent elections in Brooklyn there has been notorious dilatoriness by the police in making public the returns of the vote in the various districts. Owing to this fact, the newspapers have been greatly delayed in obtaining the election figures.

The custom is for the police to gather the returns from the polling booths and take them to the different station houses. Thence they are transmitted by telephone, by telegraph, or by police-messenger service, to Police Headquarters, in the Municipal Building. There they are supposed to be taken at once to the election-returns room and read to the representatives of the press.

As a matter of fact, in the past the election returns, on reaching Police Headquarters, have usually been first appropriated by high police officials and by prominent politicians and their friends, who have been assembled in the office of the Commissioner of Police, or the Deputy Commissioner, or the Chief of Police. These worthy men have browsed through the returns leisurely, rubbing their noses over them, feeling them carefully, commenting on them, and holding them long enough sometimes for extended discussion or for elaborate mathematical calculations as to how 400 districts will go if 40 have gone so and so.

After passing the returns around from one to another of the group of high police officials and politicians, and giving everybody ample time to pass judgment, they have been peddled out to the newspaper reporters—always provided there was no anxious candidate around who desired to give the returns an extra ten minutes' scrutiny and comment.

Owing to the blanket ballot, and to the amount of scratching likely to be done at this election, the returns will probably be somewhat later than usual, and it is to be hoped there will be none of the usual unnecessary holding back of the figures by high police officials for the mere gratification of their personal curiosity and interest.

MR. GROUT IS DEEPLY GRIEVED.

Answers the Aspersions of Messrs. Healy and Sturges.

Edward M. Grout, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn, feels deeply grieved over a statement issued by A. Augustus Healy and S. Perry Sturges of the Democratic Reform Party.

In this statement Messrs. Healy and Sturges, in referring to Mr. Grout, said:

He cannot be trusted. While a member of the reform organization and a delegate to its City Convention, professing its principles and seeking its nomination for District Attorney, he suddenly deserted his post and accepted the nomination of the ring for Mayor.

Like Chapin and like Boody, he would become its tool.

Mr. Grout was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday and in reply to the above statement he said:

"Mr. A. A. Healy and Mr. S. P. Sturges have descended to the level of common libel. I have nothing to say to them or about them. They know that their statements are untrue. Why will they not fight fairly?

"All my life long no one has found me untrustworthy or anybody's tool, and I am now and always will be just as I have been in the past.

"Let the people judge between us. I ask only that the result be determined by the facts of my past, rather than by their reckless statements."

J. A. Hennessy Expects to be Elected.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of this day you say that I do not expect to be elected Senator to represent the Fifth Senate District, Kings County. This statement, like others made in Mr. Coffey's interest, does me an injustice, as it is not true. I do expect to be elected, and by a substantial plurality. Just now I can't say whether Mr. Coffey or Mr. Hanbury will be third in the race.

J. A. HENNESSY.

HURT IN CABLE CAR COLLISIONS

Three Women Injured in an Accident in Lexington Avenue—Horse Car Knocks Down a Sister of Charity.

Three women were seriously injured yesterday morning in a collision between a Lexington Avenue cable car and a milk wagon, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The cable car was crowded.

At this place there is a steep grade, and the shock shattered glass and woodwork in the car, and threw down the horses attached the wagon.

The women, who formed the larger share of the passengers in the car, were much excited, and their cries added to the excitement. Two physicians were summonnd and attended to the injured women.

Those who suffered most were Mrs. Hetty Quinn, twenty-four years old, of 158 East Fifty-third Street; Johanna Loneberg, fifty-five years old,

WEDDED HALF A CENTURY

Golden Anniversary of Cobb-Drake Nuptials.

NOTABLE CELEBRATION AT YONKERS

Career of the Venerable Bridegroom—Pleasant Reception at Arlington Inn and Many Souvenirs.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Rev. Lyman Cobb., Jr., and wife celebrated this evening their golden wedding, after having lived happily together for just fifty years, and the Rev. Dr. A. G. Vermilyea, who married them, was present to congratulate them.

Mr. Cobb, who has been a busy man all his life, was born in Caroline, N. Y., in 1826. He passed his boyhood days in New-York, and in early manhood was engaged as assistant to his father in the preparation of his numerous works on educational subjects.

His close application to business made such inroads upon his health that in 1850 he removed to Yonkers, seeking the benefit of the country air. For two years he was bookkeeper in the employ of Marshall Lefferts, a well-known business man and at that time Colonel of the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

While in his employ the duty devolved upon him of keeping five distinct sets of books, work too engrossing to be borne for a great length of time, and Mr. Cobb resolved to make this city his permanent home.

He taught school for three years and was soon classed among the prominent citizens

The Rev. Lyman Cobb, Jr., and Wife,

Who Celebrated Their Golden Wedding Yesterday.

of the then village of Yonkers. He was soon elected Village Clerk, a position which he held for seven years. Then for sixteen years he was a Justice of the Peace, performing all the civil and criminal business of the office during a large portion of the time.

He was elected Trustee and Secretary of the Yonkers Savings Bank, holding the offices three years. He resigned to accept the office of cashier, and has continued in that position to the present time, having the confidence of the officials and depositors to the fullest extent.

In 1869 he was ordained a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and established a mission church. His connection with the City Hospital as chaplain for many years, and the daily service conducted by him, showed his active interest in the cause of philanthropy, and as President of 'he Young Men's Christian Association his ability and willingness to do good have been fully shown.

Mr. Cobb holds an honorable place in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of four different bodies, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was for four years Master of Rising Star Lodge, No. 450; a charter member of Nepperhan Lodge, No. 736, and was First High Priest of Nepperhan Chapter, No. 177. He is a member of the New-York Consistory, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He was a charter member and Thrice Illustrious Master of Nepperhan Council, and charter member and First Commander of Yonkers Commandery, No. 47, and has recently been elected Commander.

In 1884, in company with his wife, daughter, and youngest son, he went on a tour in Europe.

Mr. Cobb was married to Miss Cornelia Drake of Little Falls, Herkimer County, Nov. 4, 1845. Their children are Raffaelle, born Jan. 3, 1850; Francis Eugene, born Sept. 14, 1852; Minnie Putnam, born March 17, 1857, and Frederic Lyman, born Oct. 20, 1862. The daughter died in May, 1886. They had in all nine children, but five died in infancy.

As a citizen of Yonkers, Mr. Cobb ranks among the best. While a firm supporter of the Episcopal Church, and a devout member, he is unbigoted and a friend to all Christian denominations. He has all the characteristics of an honest and careful business man, and he is esteemed as a good and useful citizen.

The mission church established by Mr. Cobb is now the prosperous Christ Protestant Episcopal Church on Nepperhan Avenue. In 1867 Miss Caroline Jones, who had passed most of her life in Yonkers, appointed Lyman Cobb, Jr., her trustee for establishing a mission church or school in the place, and gave him $1,000 as the nucleus of a fund to that end.

Shortly after she made her will, appointing Mr. Cobb and her sister, Miss Louisa Jones, her executors, and leaving Mr. Cobb land for a church building, but authorizing the sale of the land and purchasing of another site if though advisable. After her death the lot was sold, and the proceeds, with the $1,000, were invested in the Yonkers Savings Bank.

Mr. Cobb, in 1871, selected the following gentlemen to join him in organizing a free church: Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, Britton Richardson, S. E. Getty, George W. Cobb, the Rev. M. R. Hooper, and the Rev. Charles W. Seymour. The site at the corner of Nepperhan Avenue and Elm Street was chosen in 1872. At that time the savings-bank investment had grown to about $6,000. The lot was purchased for $4,000, a mortgage was given for the whole amount, and the $6,000 was used in erecting the church.

The cornerstone was laid in 1872, and the church building, capable of seating over 200 persons, soon became a reality. The chancel window is a reproduction of the window in Calvary Church, in New-York City, and was furnished by the same artist. It is a memorial presented by Miss Loulsa Jones, who also gave as memorials the Bishop's chair, the priest's chair, the stalls, the lectern, the pulpit, and the altar cloth. Miss Sarah Jones, another sister, presented the communion service, and Mr. Cobb gave a memorial font.

The first service was held in July, 1872. The Rev. Lyman Cobb, Jr., officiated for a while, holding the memorial services. The present rector is the Rev. E. S. Widdemer. The church is very active and much good is resulting from its work in the eastern portion of the city.

The golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb was held at the Arlington Inn, for which a large number of invitations were issued. There was a large gathering of their friends to offer their congratulations, and the venerable couple were the recipients of many valuable and magnificent presents, in gold, as typical of the day and its celebration. St. John's Episcopal Church and St. John's Riverside Hospital remembered Mr. and Mrs. Cobb with suitable gifts.

DR. MACARTHUR BACK FROM ABROAD

His Tour Was over 35,000 Miles—Other Passengers on the Berlin.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, who has been on a trip around the world, was a passenger on the American Line steamship Berlin, which arrived from Southampton yesterday. The doctor said that he had traversed about 35,000 miles since he began his tour. He went from New-York to San Francisco and thence to the Hawaiian Islands. President Dole, whom he had met there, impressed him as being a very able man. The doctor reached Japan in time to witness the return of the victorious troops. He thinks Japan will soon take rank among the first-class powers.

Other voyagers on the Berlin were C. A. Boutelle and the Misses Boutelle, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Griscom and Miss Gladys Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jardine, Major E. V. Preston, Mrs. Preston, and Miss Evelyn W. Preston.

CONSOLIDATING COKE INTERESTS

Another Great Plant Purchased by the H. C. Frick Company.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—The H. C. Frick Coke Company has purchased the entire plants, property, and franchises of the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, the third largest producers of coke in the Connellsville region.

The money consideration was about $2,250,000. This purchase, together with the gigantic transactions of Saturday, by which the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in consideration of about $8,985,000, came into possession of the McClure Coke Company property, leaves but one company of any size in the Connellsville region over which the Frick Company has no control—that of Brown & Cochran.

NEW-ROCHELLE'S DOOMED TREES

SIXTEEN LEFT FOR THE AXE IN HUGUENOT STREET

Vandalic Trustees Criticised—Citizens May, Tardily, Meet and Act—Mrs. Francis Wilson Interested.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—In spite of protests on the part of prominent citizens of this village, the work of destroying the magnificent row of elms on Huguenot Street has been resumed.

Men have been at work for two or three days cutting down and sawing up big trees, ranging from one foot to two feet in diameter. There are about sixteen more trees in the same row, it is said, that will be sacrificed because they encroach on the sidewalk line, and their roots raise up the flagging.

Among the trees that are doomed is a splendid oak of great age and a tall, graceful sycamore.

Huguenot Street is a part of the old Boston Post Road. It is one of the oldest streets in the village, and remains still one of the principal thoroughfares. The trees along the roadway were planted when the town was young, and they are venerated by many residents as landmarks. Comments are heard everywhere on the action of the Board of Trustees, to whom the blame for the destruction of the elms is attributed.

The cost of removing each tree, it is said, is $20. As the funds for street improvements are low, many persons find additional ground for criticising the Board of Trustees.

They say that many streets of the village are in a wretched condition, and that every cent of the street improvement fund should be used to put the roads in shape. There is much indignation felt that a large sum of money should actually be spent in bringing about a permanent disfigurement to the streets of New-Rochelle.

Francis Wilson, who made a vigorous protest when the work of destroying the trees began some weeks ago, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is out of town now. Mrs. Wilson, however, declared today that she would at once see Henry S. Clarke, President of the village, and ask him to prevent further vandalism. "Our Trustees," Mrs. Wilson said, "should visit Concord and other New-England cities and see what is done there to preserve the village trees. It does not matter if they grow in the sidewalk. Each tree is cherished carefully, and no one would dare suggest that a single tree be cut down. Our Trustees in New-Rochelle do not know, evidently, how precious a tree is."

The talk of calling a meeting of citizens to make a protest against the further destruction of trees was resumed to-day. A precedent has been established, it is said, for the destruction of hundreds of trees.

The elms after being cut down are sawed up to be sold for firewood.

The Trustees of New-Rochelle are George D. Leach, Joseph T. Brown, Sr., John Sheehan, John Koellmer, John P. Donahue, Patrick Fox, C. H. Morgan, and Peter A. Doern.

BAPTIST PASTORS CONFER

The Rev. Dr. Haldeman Gives His Views on Resurrection.

The regular weekly conference of Baptist pastors was held yesterday at 149 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. J. H. Dudley presided. The Rev. C. Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, read a paper on "The Resurrection." The Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Haldeman, in discussing the paper, declared that the human body in this life would be identified in the next, and said that it was poor comfort to a mourner that the one he or she loves shall only appear in the next world as a ghost.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. MacArthur would appear at next Monday's meeting, and read a paper on his recent travels. On next Saturday morning about seventy Baptist pastors will hold a yearly meeting at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. There will be a sermon and a review of the history of the Baptist Church in this city.

Meeting of Methodist Ministers.

The weekly meeting of Methodist ministers was held yesterday at 150 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. J. D. Wilson of Brooklyn presided. Prof. S. F. Upham of the Druid Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., offered prayer.

The conference was addressed by Prof. Marcus A. Buell of the School of Theology attached to the Boston University. His subject was "The Christian Apologetics, from a Point of View of Methodism."

MOUNT VERNON ANXIOUS ABOUT RABIES

Several Dogs Bitten and Disquieting Reports of Mad Animals.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 4.—There is much anxiety here caused by rabies among dogs. It is believed that there is at least one mad dog at large now.

Two dogs belonging to Mrs. E. D. Jennings, were bitten on Saturday by a strange dog that had symptoms of hydrophobia. It is said that the same dog bit several other dogs, and one or two cows. A pug dog belonging to Mrs. Campbell of Chester Hill was bitten on the face and leg by a mad dog. A dog belonging to Dr. Marsh was also bitten. The mad dog at Chester Hill was a brown setter with white ears. Every few days reports come in of mad dogs running through this section of the country. Two mad dogs have been killed recently in Port Chester.

A DARING HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED

He Proves to be a Horse Thief Who Had Escaped from Jail.

ASHLAND, Oregon, Nov. 4.—The Ager-Klamath Falls stage, which has been stopped eight times in as many months, was stopped near Kenoa yesterday morning by a lone highwayman, who presented a dummy revolver at the driver and compelled him to throw out the mail pouches and move on.

After the stage had proceeded a short distance, Newton Gordon, a Klamath County attorney, alighted and returned to the scene of the robbery. He found the bandit rifling the mail bags and opened fire on him. The second shot struck the highwayman on the arm and he was halted and captured.

He proved to be Adolph Frick, a notorious character, who escaped from Klamath Falls Jail on Friday last, where he was awaiting sentence for horse stealing.

EX-JUSTICES STILL FIGHTING

Mr. Koch Insists that He Can Issue Warrants—He Raises a Question for the Supreme Court.

The Police Justices removed by Mayor Strong under the law providing for City Magistrates and the Court of Special Sessions do not seem to have given up entirely their fight against the constitutionality of the new law.

In order to bring the question before the courts again, ex-Justice Koch issued a warrant two weeks ago to William Johnson for the arrest of William T. Stenson, on a charge of assault and battery.

Stenson was arrested and was detained, and he then brought an action against ex-Justice Koch for false arrest and imprisonment, alleging that ex-Justice Koch had no authority to issue the warrant, as he had been removed from office.

Mr. Koch, through his attorney, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, in his answer, set forth that he was appointed to the office for ten years and had been illegally removed, and that he is still a Justice, and that, as his term had not expired, he could issue a warrant.

Stenson's attorney demurred to this answer, stating that it did not constitute a defense. It was argued that the constitutionality of the law had already been decided by Justices Stover and O'Brien, in the Supreme Court.

Justice Patterson then sustained the demurrer.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and ex-Judge Noah Davis and ex-Gov. Hoadly, who represent Mr. Koch, say that an appeal will be taken to the General Term.

CHARGES AGAINST DIRECTORS.

The North River Bank's Affairs Again in Court.

A demurrer to a suit brought by Edward Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, against Edward E. Gedney, late President of the bank, and all the late directors, among them William E. Tefft, was argued in the Special Term of the Supreme Court before Justice Patterson yesterday.

The complaint states that the President and the other officers and the directors of the bank were incompetent; that they issued untrue statements of the finances of the bank; that they made false statements when they said that the capital of the bank was unimpaired; that they permitted the assets of the bank to be stolen and wasted; that they neglected their duties; that they did not keep correct accounts, and permitted the accounts of the bank to be falsified; that they employed dishonest people, whose dishonesty was well known to the directors; that they declared a dividend when there was no surplus; that they made loans to themselves and others of more than one-third the capital of the bank, and, therefore, unlawfully, and that they carried as collateral assets that were known to be of no value.

"They did all these things?" said Justice Patterson, in surprise, when the list was read off by Lawyer Ellison.

Mr. Ellison and Joseph H. Choate appeared for Mr. Tefft, and demurred on the ground that there was an improper joinder, in that actions for penalties and negligence were joined. It appears also that some of the defendant directors were only directors for two and three months, while some were directors for thirty years, and it was declared that the former could not be held for the acts of the latter; and, also, that some of the defendants were personal representatives of some of the deceased directors, and there could be no action for penalties against them.

It was agreed between counsel that the matter hinged upon the question as to whether the action was one in equity or law, and Justice Patterson said that if it was one in law the statements of Mr. Choate, who contended that it was a legal action, were unanswerable.

Counsel for the receiver contended that it was an equitable action.

The stockholders, depositors, and other creditors of the bank ask that the damages against the defendant directors be estimated and judgment be given for the amount found.

Both sides submitted briefs, and Justice Patterson reserved his decision.

VERDICT FOR THE ARONSONS.

A Decision Against the Casino Company Reversed.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down a decision reversing a decision made in the Eight District Court in favor of Robert F. Bixby, individually and as trustee and landlord, dispossessing the Casino Company from the Casino Theatre, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, after an alleged default in the payment of taxes.

The Casino Company consisted of Rudolph Aronson and his brother.

Michael Jacobs, the lawyer, said yesterday that the effect of the decision would be to put the Aronsons again in possession of the Casino. In the decision, written by Judge Giegerich, it is stated:

"On the 1st day of December, 1891, pursuant to a clause of renewal in a prior lease executed in 1882, the petitioners leased to a company through whom the present tenant, claims title through several mesne conveyances, the above-mentioned property.

"Summary proceedings to dispossess the tenant for failure to pay taxes, as provided in the lease, were instituted, and resulted in a final order awarding to the petitioner the possession of the property." Judge Giegerich then quotes the contract, and says that the final order should be reversed and restitution ordered to the appellant, the Casino Company, and costs.

The Casino Company was evicted by the District Court for failing to pay $12,000 taxes.

OF INTEREST TO DRAMATISTS.

Mr. Daly's Infringement Suit Against W. A. Brady.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Shipman granted a new trial in the case of Augustin Daly against William A. Brady, which action was begun Aug. 23, 1893, to recover $13,700 damages for an alleged infringement of copyright.

It was claimed by Mr. Daly that a play introduced in various cities by Brady, under the title "After Dark," had been copied from a play entitled "Under the Gas Light," which had been composed and copyrighted by Daly.

After the first trial certain testimony which had been admitted conditionally, was ruled out. As judgment had not been entered, both parties will be allowed to introduce new testimony.

Judge Shipman in rendering his decision says: "The questions of the statutory law involved in this case are important to both parties, and the final decision of an appellate court upon all the accessible facts will be valuable to those interested in the law of copyright relating to dramatic compositions."

The Orchard Street Cases.

William F. Lennon, Peter Cowes, John Gleaves, and T. J. Ormsby, who were reindicted last week for manslaughter in connection with the Orchard Street building disaster last Spring, pleaded not guilty before Judge Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the Court allowing them one week for their counsel to examine the indictments and withdraw their pleas should they so decide.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

129—American Cable Railway Company vs. the Mayor, &c. 2—Magone vs. Vom Cleff. 5—United States vs. Stanton. 6—Same vs. same. 9—Merwin vs. Magone. 10—Miller vs. Donovan. 11—Magone vs. Origet. 109—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Elmira Horsehead Company. 13—Econbert vs. Appleton. 14—Carrington vs. Silver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

62—Montesi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock. 72—Gray vs. Posahontas. 119—Blackmar vs. Schooner F. W. Washburn. 136—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Improvement Company. 150—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. Steamship H. M. Whitney. 155—Whidding vs. Steamships Majestic and Dania. 156—Morris vs. Cummings Dredging Company vs. Transfer No. 9. 160—Saville vs. Steamship Bovic. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 145—Hastorf vs. Tug James A. Dumont. 148—Tribble vs. Tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson. 108—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornby Castle.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—NOV. 6.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

20—Wallsman vs. Tumsen. 7—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Barker. 34—Hatterman vs. Sleman. 42—People, &c., vs. Hughes. 45—Same vs. Owens. 53—Slayton vs. Hemken. 54—Hatch vs. Spooner. 59—Harding vs. Field. 60—Thalman vs. Thalman. 71—Maclay vs. Robinson. 78—Jarvis vs. Lynch. 82—Develin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 85—Wiggins vs. King. 89—Hollins vs. Hubbard. 93—M. Jacoby & Co. vs. Payson. 97—Munn vs. Munn. 100—Stokes vs. Stoker. 104—Chapins vs. Mathot. 105—Collins vs. Stewart.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

18—Reynolds vs. Moore. 19—Vowell vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 20—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 33—McKenzie vs. Hutton. 42—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 43—Lawlor vs. French. 52—Niendorff vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 61—Sheridan vs. Scott. 62—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 69—Hoes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 70—Stott vs. Churchill. 88—Dunn vs. Wehle. 91—Klotzky vs. Hertchkoff. 98A—Kantrowitz vs. Levin.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

6—Hartman vs. Rabinowitz. 11—Croner vs. Houlihan.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A.M. Calendar clear.

622—Gilbert vs. McKenna. 623—Same vs. same. 624—Same vs. same. 625—Same vs. same. 475—Hones vs. Hones. 525—Richards vs. Rosendorf. 409—Young vs. Young. 457—Zanger vs. Oppenheim. 401—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 473—Carroll vs. Carroll. 474—Lynch vs. Lynch. 548—Luse vs. Luse. 452—Wells vs. Riggl. 541—Levin vs. Levin. 613—Galway vs. Feldman. 556—Bennett vs. Bennett. 642—La Follette vs. Noble. 643—Klingenstein vs. Kahn. 647—Steinhardt vs. Steinhardt. 652—Schlicher vs. Schlicher. 660—Jones vs. Raynor. 589—Bar vs. Bar. 590—Frank vs. New-York Small Stock Company. 575—Di Iorio vs. Di Iorio. 557—Pohlstein vs. Harris. 655—Hannigan vs. Federgreen. 495—Cohen vs. Platt. 483—Stanley vs. Pollard. 654—Kohn vs. Kohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1038—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 1039—Schaum vs. same. 1049—Musgiwan vs. Hatton. 1103—Same vs. same. 1057—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 1078—Thadden vs. Wulf. 1077—Same vs. same. 1078—McCann vs. Rankin. 1183—Carter vs. Spofford. 978—Darlington vs. Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 896—Mott vs. Mott.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Nov. 7.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—William Clarkson, Charles McGinniss, Anthony Kimble, Lillian Hale, and Walter G. Scott. At 2 P. M.—Johanna Schwarz, Elizabeth Schuh, George B. Newcome, and John White.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Allen vs. Tarrant & Co.

Class IV.—2—Matter of Humphreys.

Class VII.—3—Knox vs. McKeon. 4—Jetter vs. Ringler. 5—McGraw vs. Hagerhuber.

Class VIII.—6—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 7—Conklin vs. Boyce. 8—Byrne vs. Byrne. 9—Ross vs. Hinson Car Coupler Company. 10—Allen vs. Chase. 11—Inman vs. East River Silk Company. 12—Brower vs. Sullivan. 13—Parretta vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 14—Mills vs. Smith. 15—Allen vs. Lissberger. 16—Butler vs. Hilton. 17—Wallace vs. Baring. 18—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer. 19—Faulhaber vs. Faulhaber. 20—Templeton vs. Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. 21—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 22—Weil vs. Gewirz. 23—Automatic Lubricator Company vs. Benner. 24—People vs. Fink. 25—W. T. Mersereau Company vs. Washburn. 26—Black vs. O'Neill. 27—Deane Steam Pump Company vs. Blandin. 28—Hand vs. Shreve, Crump & Low Company. 29—People, &c., vs. McGirr. 30—People, &c., vs. Lawlor 31—Matter of Mulry. 32—Clark vs. Godey Company. 33—Buck vs. Alley. 34—People vs. Fitch. 35—Colwell vs. Colwell.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon 1—Alloway. 2—Butler. 3—Fine. 4—Granito. 5—Luhrs. 6—Mann. 7—Myers. 8—Noe. 9—Overin. 10—Rabinowitz. 11—Rosenfeld. 12—Rosenheim. 13—Rothfeld. 14—S. M. Bixby & Co. 15—Salomon. 16—Shipman. 17—Swift. 18—Tostevin. 19—Hammerstein. 20—Steele.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2069—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2172—Pyrogravure Company vs. Staher. 2207—Fifth Avenue Bank vs. August. 1079—Chapins vs. Sherry. 380—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 783—Oil City Fuel Company vs. Ramsgom. 1360—James vs. Ninth Avenue Bank. 1385—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1941—Rycroft vs. Strangset. 1949—Smith vs. Longer. 16—Overton vs. Dow. 2162—Abyssinian Baptist Church vs. Southern New-York Baptist Church. 2186—Weil vs. Seale. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Tusdofer. 1611—Beth Hamedrash vs. Congregation Poland. 1599—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 2211—Ford vs. Werner. 2898—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2021—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 1250—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 2228—Wallace vs. Toohey. 2445—City of Ironwood vs. Coffin. 1913—Neale vs. Carpy. 2431—Vietor vs. Dooley.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Nov. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3712—Egan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 3872—Grant vs. Chittenden. 7051—Benedetto vs. Comes. 3070—Brainerd Quarry Company vs. Squier. 2084—Lestienne vs. Jerkowski. 5054—Williamson vs. Johnson. 3454—Jacobson vs. Shedlinsky. 3538—Stephens vs. Shaw. 5008—Williams vs. Hays. 7443—Graff vs. Breen. 7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 7379—Ziehley vs. Stadecker. 7236—Selligman vs. Hayes. 626—Springer vs. Westcott. 5442—Sachs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6886—Todd vs. Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company vs. Ex-change Company vs. Gally. 3661—Central Railroad of New-Jersey vs. Murphy. 3671—Baker Transfer Company vs. Merchants' Refrigerating and Ice Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hotty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 7.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Thomas Ryan and Joseph Westervelt. 2—Thomas Scott. 3—Joseph Contl. 4—Camellia Campise. 5—Ermino Esposito. 6—Peter Ross. 7—George Curtis. 8—Jeremiah Dryer. 9—William Dietz. 10—Michael Trainor and John Driscoll. 11—Patrick McCormack. 12—Andrew J. Malsch. 13—James Duffy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Recess.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Carey vs. Carey—Charles W. West. Wimmer vs. Gramm—Elliot Sandford. Matter of Hall—James W. Gerard. Lockwood vs. Weber—Elliot Sandford. Lynch vs. Clark—Lewis L. Delafield. Hidden vs. Wilson—Franklin Bien.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Bird vs. Reid—Charles A. Runk. Bondy vs. Vix—Benjamin Hoffman. Matter of H. A. Waterhouse & Son—Theodore F. Hascall. Matter of Place—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Higgins vs. Shedlinsky—Thomas C. Jenks.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Moses Ruth vs. Lena Newman—Louis Hanneman. Helene Gillman vs. Jane E. C. Reynolds et al.—Louis Hanneman. Thomas D. Hurst vs. Trow Printing and Bookbinding Company—Louis Hanneman.

CITY COURT—Hotty, J.—Frederick M. Crossett vs. Joseph Moore—Lucien S. Bayliss.

Ensinger-Cole Wedding Announced.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Harriet Lucy Cole, daughter of Mrs. Esther R. Cole of Somerville, N. J., and Mr. Benedict J. Ensinger of this village. The ceremony will take place at the home of Mrs. Cole, 45 Bridge Street, Somerville, on the evening of Nov. 14.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:35 | Sun sets...4:52 | Moon rises...6:43 | P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:10	9:34	2:46	3:30
Governors Island	9:35	9:52	4:02	4:08
Hell Gate	11:28	11:45	4:52	5:36

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alisa	Kingston	Oct. 31
Batoum	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Oct. 21
City of Lincoln	Shields	Oct. 18
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
Kensington	Antwerp	Oct. 26
Ontario	London	Oct. 16
Russian Prince	Shields	Oct. 19
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 31

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Claribel	Navassa	Nov. 1
Hudson	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
Majestic	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Nestor	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Peconic	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Seneca	Havana	Nov. 2
Spree	Bremen	Oct. 29

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 1
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Oct. 26
Venezuela	La Guayra	Nov. 1

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 2
Columbia	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Menemsha	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Patria	Hamburg	Oct. 27
Prins Willem	Port au Prince	Nov. 2
Sicilia	Havre	Oct. 27

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Bellarden	St. Lucia	Nov. 1
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 2
La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 2
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Lahn	Nov. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Carib Prince	Nov. 5	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
Peninsular	Nov. 5	Azores	29 Broadway.
Martello	Nov. 5	Hull	21-22 State St.
Vigilancia	Nov. 5	Havana	113 Wall St
El Sud	Nov. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Nomadic	Nov. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Alesia	Nov. 5	Barcelona	47 South St.
Dona Maria	Nov. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Algonquin	Nov. 6	Charleston	21-22 State St.
Vigilancia	Nov. 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
New-Orleans	Nov. 6	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
George Dumois	Nov. 6	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Comal	Nov. 6	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Ontario	Nov. 6	London	21-22 State St.
Berlin	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Nov. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Andes	Nov. 7	Gonaives	24 State St.
Alfred Dumois	Nov. 7	Bermuda	15 Whit'al St.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Garrick	Nov. 7	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Niagara	Nov. 7	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Nov. 8	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Nov. 8	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	Nov. 9	Hull	21-22 State St.
Rialto	Nov. 9	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
America	Nov. 9	London	15 Whit'al St.
Scotia	Nov. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	Nov. 9	Hamburg	F'ch,Edye Co.
Lucania	Nov. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Revelius	Nov. 9	Pernab'co	19 Whit'al St.
City of Wash.	Nov. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Nov. 9	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N R.
Alisa	Nov. 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Christiania	Nov. 9	Christiania	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Nov. 9	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Terrier	Nov. 9	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Delcomyn	Nov. 9	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Anchoria	Nov. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	Nov. 9	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Irrawaddy	Nov. 9	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Boston City	Nov. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Colombia	Nov. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 11	Colon	2-4 Stone St.
Russ'n Pr

BRITAIN AND ASHANTEE

An Interview with Two Envoys, Prince Albert and Prince Proo.

DETAILS OF KWAKU DUA'S KINGDOM

British Enterprise Would Be Welcome, but a Resident Agent at Kumassie Should Not Have a Military Force.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It requires some little moral courage to tackle one or more Ashantis. But every Pall Mall Gazette representative is necessarily courageous, so yesterday one of them called round at 5 Park Crescent, Portland Place, where the so-called Embassy is staying. He met two savages in frock coats—like Othello, "black but comely"—with European servants awaiting their slightest nod; a barouche at their door; and a flow of admirable English in their welcome. About the hall lounged a number of unexceptionably dressed "cuflud gents," a little ill at ease, perhaps, but looking a good deal more at home in Sir William Plowden's house than Sir William probably would if he was renting their place in Ashanti. They had large feet, but lovely teeth.

In the drawing room, behind three big bottles of stout, sat two of the envoys—Prince Albert and Prince Proo. Prince John, the head of the commission, was out; but that didn't matter. Prince Albert was of a fine chocolate hue, but a D'Orsay in his manner. Proo was rather more blonde—about two shades past olive—but he was even more Chesterfieldian, and he talked as beautifully as—as an Old Bailey lawyer. Also, he talked about three columns, but unfortunately we have only so much space, so we must condense.

Briefly, what he said was this: In 1873 England occupied Kumassie, and fined King Koffi Kalkirra 50,000 ounces of gold, payable by installments. These were paid on call up to 1876, when, before half had been demanded, the demands ceased. So Ashanti still owes England £100,000 or so. In 1875 Koffi was deposed, and a relative of his named Menseh was crowned. He was in turn deposed in 1884, and a struggle for the sovereignty ensued, Koffi being again a candidate, with his uncle as his hated rival. The latter gained the day, and reigned until 1888. Then the present King, Kwaku Dua III. otherwise Prembi, succeeded him, at the interesting age of fourteen. As Kwaku Dua I. had some 300 sons, besides an unlimited number of daughters, it will be understood that when Prembi assumed power there were a good few Princes about Kumassie, in addition to the thirty or forty tributary Kings scattered about the place; so among them they kept the business going during Prembi's earlier period, with Prince John, his cousin, as Prime Minister, and a Council—a shadowy body called the Apamfo (which means, literally, "those who sew together")—to help him. The way they do this, as explained by Prince Proo, is highly interesting. If any new scheme—a system of Ashanti old-age pensions, for instance—is introduced, the Kings talk it over with their Apamfo and give their opinions. Then the Council in Kumassie considers the verdict, and delivers judgment thereon. And finally Prembi—aetat twenty-two—runs the rule over their finding, and decides. According to the unwritten Magna Charta of the country he has despotic power, but he must not do what he is advised not to.

Now, when Prembi succeeded Kwaku Dua II., his brother, in 1888, a section of the Ashantis put forward another descendant of old Koffi, one Yao Atcherabunda, as a ruler. The inevitable fight, which lasted some little time, ended in Prembi's victory and Atcherabunda's flight to the neighboring Gold Coast. There, according to Prince Proo, he has since staid with his adherents, they not being in favor of human sacrifices in which they would support the rôle of the burnt offering.

Well, in 1888 Lord Knutsford decided that a British representative had better be sent to the Court at Kumassie, but, according to the envoy's story, he was not to be accompanied by any armed escort, or to exercise any authority. Prembi reluctantly acceded—for, notwithstanding his trifling debt of £100,000 or so on account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition, he still claimed to be an independent sovereign over his 96,000 square miles of territory. But last year the Acting Governor of the Gold Coast Colony sent him word that a Resident was to be sent to his capital, with power to define the limits of Ashanti, to decide what repressive action should be taken in the case of rebellious chiefs, and to exercise supervision over the kingdom generally. Prembi resented this, and sent his cousins—Prince John and Prince Albert—to England to obtain relief. They have been here since April on that mission, but Lord Rosebery referred them to the Governor of the Gold Coast, and Mr. Chamberlain has adopted the same line, much to their indignation. As they point out, Khama is granted interviews, although he is a British subject, as being under our protectorate, and his grievance could easily be remedied through the Cape Government, while in Ashanti's case they represent an independent monarch, and they can settle the trouble here on the spot, without any delay or ultimatum at all.

The ultimatum, as every one knows, has been already delivered, and must be settled by the end of this month. Prince Proo is far from sure that it will be accepted. Prembi is likely to stand upon his rights. And as conscription is the rule in Ashanti, and it has a population of probably 10,000,000, (it was roughly fixed at 8,000,000 some years back, and it is known that the interior is more thickly populated now than then,) and there are fully 50,000 rifles in the country, he has some force behind him. Furthermore, he is too young to remember the lesson of 1873; he is beginning to be polygamous, (though he has only a limited seraglio, and only four or five children yet,) and is, therefore, probably under petticoat (?) government; and he feels that his independence is threatened, like that of his late neighbor, Behanzin. He sees treaties being made with his Kinglets—on the one side by the Gold Coast authorities, and on the other by the French; and this suggestion of an English Resident may prove the last straw. As Prince Proo said: "We should welcome British enterprise and capital, and we are willing to agree to an English agent, with no powers, residing at Kumassie; but he should have no military force. We know the sort of men you have on the Gold Coast—men who are not particular whose property they lay hands on. Supposing your agent had an escort of such men, and they get into trouble with our people in some outlying part; a scuffle arises, somebody gets hurt or killed, and trouble ensues that may end in the deposition of the King. We don't want that. We don't object to having a British officer sent—one has visited the capital for the last seven years—but he must have no escort." Ashanti is as safe as London. An English firm only lately sent representatives out there prospecting, but they had not the King's permission, and, naturally, he ordered them out. With his permission, which he readily grants, any scheme for developing the country would be probably successful. No; there has been nothing done in that way so far; there are no Europeans resident in Ashanti; but it is open to exploitation, and will well repay it.

As regards the human sacrifices referred to in the affidavits of Prembi's ancient rival, Atcherabunda, and others, published the other day, both Proo and Albert spoke most indignantly. All the affidavits, they said, had been made by men who had never set foot in Ashanti for the past six years, although they purported to refer to atrocities committed during the last year or two; there had absolutely been nothing of the sort occurring during the present reign, except that one man was executed for the legal offense of cohabitation with a Princess of the royal blood, and that was not within the personal knowledge of the deponents, as they were not in Ashanti at the time. And so on. But the idea conveyed from the tone of the denials was hardly so convincing.

Prembi's action in the matter of the ultimatum will largely influence the decision of the envoys. Either its acceptance, or the war following its rejection, will necessarily end their efforts to see Mr. Chamberlain and the Queen. They have no hopes of attaining either, seriously. There is something in their grievance—if what they say is true; they are the only Ashantis who know English and can negotiate with the Commissioner who conveys the ultimatum. But, on the other hand, they showed a fathomless ignorance of English character when they complained, as they did, that the terms were likely to be misinterpreted by our officials in their absence. "English officials are not angels," as Prince Proo put it. Neither are Kumassie despots, if it comes to that.

TO BOTTLE WHISKY IN BOND

One of the Recommendations to be Made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in His Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will contain some recommendations of special interest to the liquor trade. He will urge amendment to the present law, to permit the bottling of goods in bond. This recommendation will be made with a view to increasing our export trade in bottle goods. The present law requires all whisky exported in bottle to pay the internal revenue tax of $1.10 per gallon. This, of course, acts as a bar to the exportation of the well-known brands of case goods, and is, in a measure, a hardship on the distillers who handle this class of goods.

It is also proposed that each bottle shall have affixed across its neck an internal revenue stamp of small denomination, bearing the signature of the Collector, thus giving a guarantee to the purchaser that the whisky in the bottle put up under the supervision of the Collector is the genuine article and just what it is represented to be. It is claimed by internal revenue officials that such a provision in the law would give a great impetus to our export trade in bottled goods. Its effect would be appreciably felt by the bottling trade, the boxmakers, the cork dealers, and others; and in a little while the United States would command the trade of the world in beverage whisky. The proposition to stamp each bottle of whisky with a Government seal meets the hearty approval of the distillers, and they would not object to paying a small tax sufficient to cover the cost of Government inspection.

It is the Government stamp on bottled Canadian whisky that gives that article a standing in this country. While the Canadian trade is gradually increasing, owing to our liberal laws, the distillers in this country are practically shut out from exporting their goods to Canada and thus getting a foothold in that market. The Canadians are afraid to compete with American beverage whiskies, and, in order to check the importation of American spirits, the Canadian law requires that all packages exported from the United States to Canada shall be not less than 100 imperial gallons. This law is a hardship on the American distiller who wants to get his goods into Canada, and, in order to export whisky to that country, he must go to the expense of having constructed casks of special size for the Canadian trade. He must also get a special permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change the packages already in the warehouse from that of American size—about forty-five gallons—to the Canadian size. The difference between an imperial gallon and a United States gallon is two pounds.

It is intimated that at the coming session of Congress the Internal Revenue Bureau will suggest some retaliatory legislation that will cause Canada to treat the American distiller as the United States treats the Canadian distiller. In other words, the American dealer shall have the right to export case goods to Canada, which cannot be done under existing law. Last year we imported from Canada 63,969 gallons of Canadian whisky, the value of which was $121,064; this year we imported from Canada 138,027 gallons, valued at $261,513.

MRS. CROWE DIES OF HER WOUNDS

Miss Wright, Her Assailant, Who Was Out on Bail, Taken Into Custody in Jamestown Yesterday.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Mrs. John Crowe, who was assaulted by Miss Sarah Wright last Monday, died this afternoon from her injuries. Miss Wright, who was out on bail, pending a hearing for the assault on Nov. 12, was immediately taken into custody.

The prisoner, when asked about the case, said: "She ought to die, but is not fit to." It was decided to await the result of the autopsy and Coroner's inquest before making a charge against her.

Mrs. Crowe's body is a horrible spectacle. She has an ugly gash made with a hatchet behind her right ear, and her body and arms are black and blue from being struck by a bed slat, after she was felled by the blow from the hatchet in the hands of Miss Wright.

Miss Wright is about forty years old. She is a professional nurse by occupation, and lived alone. Mrs. Crowe was forty-six years of age, and leaves a husband, three grown-up daughters, and two sons. The assault was made during a controversy over a month's rent owed by Miss Wright to the Crowe woman. Miss Wright says she acted in self-defense; that Mrs. Crowe attempted by force to remove her household goods.

MAGOWAN ACCUSES BARNES OF LARCENY

He Is Indicted for Stealing $7,000 of Rubber Company Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment for grand larceny against John A. Barnes, who was until recently general manager of the Eastern Rubber Company, Frank A. Magowan, principal owner of the works, accusing him of having broken open his desk and abstracted therefrom $7,000 worth of the company's stock. Barnes is in Cleveland, Ohio, and will come to Trenton on Thursday to plead to the indictment.

The suit of Barnes against Magowan to recover $100,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife is likely to be dismissed. Magowan is under $25,000 bail in this case, but his counsel next Wednesday will move to quash the caplas under which he was arrested, on the ground that in such cases the husband is incompetent to testify against the wife. Barnes avers that the $7,000 worth of stock which he is accused of having stolen belongs to him.

EDITOR SEIDE WON HIS SUIT

Decided that Hoboken Evening News Was Official to July 5, 1894.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4.—Judge Lippincott to-day decided the suit of Gustave A. Seide of The Hoboken Evening News, against the City of Hoboken, in favor of Mr. Seide.

The newspaper was made the official newspaper of Hoboken in 1890. In 1892 the charter was repealed and a new one adopted. The Common Council contended that the repeal of the charter revoked the appointment, but no other newspaper was designated to do the work. The board refused to pay the bills, and Mr. Seide brought suit. Judge Lippincott decided that The News was the official newspaper until July 5, 1894, when another paper was designated.

The decision carries a judgment for $3,021.20, with interest.

Unpunished Atlanta Murderers.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

In Atlanta this year seven murderers have escaped, one gave himself up, and one was arrested by the police. Nine murders and one arrest! This is what the record shows for the past ten months! Of the seven murderers, who escaped, only one is unknown. The others are known, and one of them made his escape by simply walking out of jail. This is a very bad showing. It is time to turn over a new leaf in our murder annals. When a murderer is known, he should be run down, and when he is once in custody, he should remain there until his case is disposed of. There is no excuse for so many escapes, and we cannot expect to check the murder evil until we have several trials, convictions, and hangings. At present we are doing literally nothing that is calculated to alarm any able-bodied murderer.

Garrahan Allowed to Appeal.

Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, has granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, acting as a stay pending appeal, to Peter Garrahan, who was sentenced by the Recorder in July last in General Sessions to eight months in the penitentiary for false pretenses.

The charge was that Garrahan had represented himself as the President of the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company, which claimed to have 40,000 acres of land on which it intended to build a city, and $1,000,000 paid-in capital. Under these assertions, it is alleged, Garranan obtained $30 from P. Gerolonzo under the pretense of employing him as a laborer for the company, which, it is also alleged, was a myth.

A Slight Fire at Ehrich Brothers'.

Some man started a fire in the furnace of Samuel Rothschild's millinery store, at 357 Sixth Avenue, last night. A party wall separates that house from Ehrich Brothers' annex on Twenty-third Street, and, owing to a defective flue, the smoke filled the annex, and some one sent out an alarm of fire. When the firemen arrived, they quickly extinguished the flames, and the only damage done was the breaking of a mirror in Ehrichs' by the firemen.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Northern Pacific Second Mortgage Bondholders Get an Order.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, granted an order yesterday on the petition of Johnston Livingston and others, composing a committee of the owners of second mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, making the members of the committee parties defendant in the action of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to have the present receivers of the railroad removed and new ones appointed in their stead.

The petition was granted for the purpose, Judge Lacombe said, of protecting the interests of the bonds represented by the committee in any conflict which may arise as to the interest of such bondholders relative to that of other creditors of the estate, with leave to file cross bills.

The question of the mixed receivership of the Northern Pacific Railroad will come up for argument before Judge Lacombe next Friday.

A Great Northern Possibility.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—It is said that a project is under way for extending the Great Northern Railroad to Chicago. It is the outgrowth of a deal whereby a belt line was to have been built around Milwaukee, but which fell through owing to the scheme of constructing a Great Northern connection to this city. There is every reason to believe that within a couple of years at the latest the through line now only outlined on paper will be in operation. Several conferences have already been held with J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern and the Eastern capitalists interested. It was found that the great railroad projector and operator had already carefully considered the same scheme, and looked favorably upon it. He said frankly, however, that the present was no time to undertake such an enterprise, but he felt that some time in the not distant future the plan would become a possibility, and a very practical one. At present the Great Northern is practically tied up in the Winter months as far as any lake outlet is concerned.

The Advance in Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The advances in grain rates from points in the West to Chicago and St. Louis, which go into effect to-day, will have the effect of checking grain shipments. For the last two months a cut rate of 12½ cents a hundred pounds has been made from the Missouri River to Chicago, and in anticipation of an advance in rates shippers hurried forward all the freight they could during the last few weeks. With the rates almost doubled, shipments, it is expected, will decrease almost one-half. East-bound shipments have already commenced to decrease, and there is no longer any complaint on the part of the east-bound roads that they are short of cars.

The falling off of business during the last few days probably will have the effect of defeating the propositions to make an advance in the rates, and unless an unusual demand should spring up during the Winter no further attempts to advance the grain rate from Chicago to the East will be made.

Big Electric Railway Deal.

A dispatch from Chicago says that the franchises and property of the Englewood and Chicago Electric Railway Company and of the Chicago and Morgan Park Railway Company have passed into the control of a syndicate which includes August Belmont, John I. Waterbury, Isaac L. Rice, President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, J. C. Shaffer of Chicago, and President W. W. Gibbs of the Consolidated Gas Company of Philadelphia.

It is proposed by this syndicate to construct a suburban electric railway system 100 miles long.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 83,081 tons, compared with 82,220 tons the preceding week and 46,470 tons last year. The Erie Railway carried 13,299 tons, the Michigan Central 12,452 tons, the Lake Shore 12,328 tons, the Pan Handle 8,775 tons, the Fort Wayne 8,481 tons, Wabash 7,462 tons, Nickel Plate 6,206 tons, Grand Trunk 5,772 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 4,207 tons, Big Four, 4,000 tons.

The total Chicago east-bound shipments for October were 419,630 tons, an increase over last year of 182,052 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Notice has been given to the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railway that a special meeting of the shareholders will be held on the 26th inst. for the purpose of considering an increase in the capital stock of the company from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. The $10,000,000 additional will be used in the reorganization of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern system.

—John Bloodgood, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Hocking Coal and Iron Company, said yesterday that the company's affairs had been found to be in much better shape than was expected. The assessment on the stock, he said, would probably be small.

—The suit of the United States Trust Company to foreclose the first mortgage on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will be argued in the United States Court at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to-day. The trust company holds, as trustee, $16,500,000 of the first mortgage bonds.

—Judge Jenkins handed down an order in Milwaukee yesterday directing the Northern Pacific receivers to file their monthly report, receipts, books, papers, &c., with Alfred L. Cary of Milwaukee as special master for examination.

—L. P. Smith, formerly of the New-York and New-England Road, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Road, to succeed Daniel Coxe, deceased.

—J. K. Tillotson of Toledo has closed a contract for the construction of fifteen miles of electric railway in Oshkosh, Wis., besides twenty-six miles of suburban line surrounding that place.

—The formal opening of the New-Brunswick, N. J., trolley road occurred last Saturday, and it was made the occasion of an enthusiastic popular demonstration.

—A charter has been issued to the Philadelphia, Westchester and Lancaster Railroad Company in Pennsylvania. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

—For the fourth week of October the earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were $1,330,784, an increase over last year of $313,562.

—Under a decree of the court, the Central Railroad of Georgia Reorganization Committee has bought the Savannah and Atlantic Road for $250,000.

—William A. Fleming has been appointed Assistant Western Freight Manager of the Lackawanna Road with headquarters in Buffalo.

—The sale under foreclosure of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad in Ohio has been affirmed by the United States Court.

—The Erie Railway will be sold under foreclosure in this city to-morrow. It will be bid in by the Reorganization Committee.

—Stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 18th inst.

—Chauncey M. Depew says that railway traffic generally shows a steady and healthy improvement.

—The annual meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company will occur on the 13th inst.

WANTED BY TARRYTOWN FOLK

A Trolley Road That Broadway Property Owners Oppose.

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 4.—The people of Tarrytown are determined to build a trolley road to connect their railroad station on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad with the White Plains trolley road, which is at present extended to Elmsford on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, about midway between White Plains and Tarrytown.

The only difficulty seems to be the selection of a route, as the property owners along Broadway are decided that a railroad shall not spoil that favorite driveway. Several other routes have been suggested, but none decided upon.

"Old Bill" Vosburg Indicted.

"Old Bill" Vosburg, the green-goods man who swindled Anton P. Cimfel, a ranchman from Clarkson, Neb., out of $500 last Friday, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday. When Vosburg was taken before Magistrate Plammer for examination, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday by his bondsman, Michael J. Quigley, of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lexington Avenue, Central Office Detective McNaught presented to the Magistrate a bench warrant for Vosburg signed by Recorder Goff. Magistrate Plammer canceled Quigley's bond and turned Vosburg over to McNaught, who took him to Police Headquarters at once.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Done Yesterday by the Brokers—Two Offerings in Foreclosure Bought by the Plaintiffs.

Mr. W. D. Rusher has sold for Frank R. Houghton to J. T. & J. A. Farley for improvement the lot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street, 27 by about 94. A flat will be built on the lot. Mr. Houghton endeavored in vain to procure a restriction of the adjoining property to dwelling purposes. Had he succeeded his lot would have been similarly restricted.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $900, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth A. Diller, a plot 114 by 126, on the south side of Third Avenue, Wakefield, and also a lot adjoining, containing one-eighth of an acre.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $23,000 to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company, the four-story brown-stone dwelling, 8 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 158 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 17 by 100.8½; also the right, title, and interest of Thomas Graham and wife to strip adjoining to the eastward, 1.11 1-3 by 100.8½; and also the right of way and easement to light and air on adjoining strip 3.10 2-3 by 100.8½.

For to-morrow the following sale is set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By William S. Lalor, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue, 75 by 102.2 vacant. Due on judgment, $17,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Shell Street, south side, 238 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, by Emanuel Burlando of 121 First Street, William's Bridge, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $6,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 531 feet east of Adams Street, Van Nest Park, by E. B. Levy of 7 Astor House, two-story frame dwelling; cost, 1,600.

Van Buren Street, east side, 175 feet south of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest Park, same owner, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

Unionport Road, west side, 246 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest Park, same owner, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

Hancock Street, west side, 175 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest Park, same owner, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,650.

Hancock Street, west side, 275 feet south of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest Park, same owner, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

Van Buren Street, west side, 304 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest Park, same owner, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

No. 13 Allen Street, by Mrs. Ann Jeannett Seely, alterations to two-story frame store, office, and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 104 West Thirteenth Street, by estate of W. C. Rhinelander, deceased, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 4.

LOTS 146 and 147, also 135 and 142, map of Arden property; Alfred Urbansky and wife to William F. Auerbach $5

BRONX TERRACE, n corner, Lot 1,174, map of Wakefield, 25x105; James H. Price and wife to Elizabeth Townsend..... 500

LOT 181, map of Arden property; Joseph W. Hargreaves and wife to William F. Auerbach 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 37, map Washingtonville, 40x125; Louisa Serviss to J. Harvey Glazier 320

MAIN ST, w s, 8 ft n of Silver St, 15x100; Harriet A. F. Mead to Isaac Loudon.. 800

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 37, map Washingtonville. 40x125; Paul Jensen and wife to Louisa Serviss 4,000

BEECH AV, s e s, Lots 211 and 212, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 50x101x 50x111; Levi H. Mace and wife to Annie Hoffmann 1,400

LOT 369, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Rose McDonald 400

2D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 2d St, 36.3x100; Robert T. Johnston to William H. Cabre. 1,250

9TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 108; Frederick Gass and wife to Lizzie B. Knox 1

LOT 262, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary A. O'Sullivan 400

2d Av, w s, 136.3 ft s of 2d St, 36.3x100; Robert Johnson to Peter L. Regen..... 1,250

Henry St, 129; Ernst Schluter and wife to Sarah Kaplan..... 24,350

Montgomery St, 67; Mary A. Macdonald to Allen W. Ramsey and wife..... 19,500

Willett St, 114; Morris Berkowitz to Bernhard Berkowitz, ½ part..... 18,000

Avenue B, w s, 164.6 ft n of 10th St, 25x 70; Michael Horrner and wife to Arnold Lemoine and wife..... 1

Same property; Julius Sierichs to Michael Horrner 1

Broadway, 491, 493, and 446 Broome St; David L. Newborg and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons..... 197,000

BROADWAY, 834; Meyer Kahn and wife to Jacob Hirsh 10

AVENUE D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 24.8x 78; George W. Kitchell and wife to Charles H. Gillitter 18,000

26TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; B. W. B. Brown, referee, to Thomas L. Feitner 7,700

28TH ST, s s, 154 to 164 East; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to Julius Bergeman 1

11TH AV, w s, Lot 1,215, Map of Ellen E. Ward, 74.1 ft n of 39th St, 24.8x100; Thomas Shorlow to Abel J. Shorlow.. 1

PARK AV, 70; Martha G. Farish to John C. Barron 70,000

40TH ST, s w s, 257 ft n w of 7th Av, 14.8x089; Morris B. Bronner to Louis Ursprung 1

15TH ST, 234 East; Jennie E. Haines et al to Alice G. Chase..... 28,500

22D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 20.9x 98.9; Edward A. Marchant and wife to Thomas Hughes, all title..... 200

28TH ST, s s, 124 ft w of 3d Av, 22x80; John J. McHugh and wife to Julius Bergman 1

45TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 100.5; Marie F. Coddington and Fannie C. Browning to John Swift..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, same as executors; Thomas B. Coddington to John Swift.... 30,000

90TH ST, 117 West; Michael Conlan and Terence Gannon and wives to Thomas Sharlow 1

11TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 57th St, 50x100; Mary Lynch to Francis Prendergast.... 42,000

75TH ST, s s, 83.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 38x80; Frances T. Lord to Richard S. Barnes 5

75TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Joseph A. Hoffmann and wife to Franziska Kemmet 1

51ST ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Blanche Frankfort to Max Hariman, 1-5 part 200

97TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Julia Elsbach to Paulina F. Boekell 14,500

5TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 90th St, 25.2x 102.3; Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, to Leopold S. Friedberger..... 25,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.3 ft s of 90th St, 50.2x 102.3; same to Charles A. Gould..... 45,200

83D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50.7x 102.2; Henry Struckhausen and wife to August J. Trebing 1

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.8½; Arnold Lemoine and wife to Michael Harrner 1

93D ST, 177 East; Eugene M. Boeheim and wife to Cora C. Russell..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Cecelia Cassel and husband to Frederick Hack 1

112TH ST, 235 West; William H. Picken to Rachel Levy 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; James W. Lyon to Amelia Lyon, all title..... 1

108D ST, s s, 158 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x74x20x75; Henry W. Bean, referee, to Robert C. Watson, and others, executors, &c., of William Watson.... 16,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 20.2x90; Maurice Aronstein and wife to Emil Silverman 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 20.10x90; Emil Silverman and wife to John Hild 1

OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 25.3 ft s of 100th St, 25.3x34x34.5x34.1; De Forest Hicks, by guardian, to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York 2

113TH ST, 244 West; William Picken and wife to Martin Dienst..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 361.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.0x99.11; William Moores and Edward P. Steers and wife to John H. Van Tine. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 109th St, 75x100; Martin Metzger and wife to Thomas K. Lennon and others..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; William C. Oesting and wife to Augusta Schultz 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 110 ft s w of 161st St, 40x100; Martin Geiszler and wife to Emma J. Weber 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 64 ft s w of 160th St, 25x49.8x irregular; Terrance Dempsey to Bridget M. A. Bell..... 1,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, Lot 13 and s ½ of Lot 14, Block 462, map of Fox estate, 37.6x100; Mary A. Wilt to John Wilt 5

TINTON AV, w s, 198.10 ft s of 160th St, 53.4x112.9x49.3x87.11; R. Duke Barnum to Hibbert B. Roach 4,100

SAME PROPERTY; Hibbert B. Roach and wife to R. Duke Barnum 5

84TH ST, 506 East; August J. Tebing and wife to Henry Struckhausen and wife 20,000

57TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 90x50x190.5 to street x25; the executors of William P. Earle to Emma L. Chadwick 40,000

78TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x 102.2; Elias Koch to Alphonse Koch.... 8,000

100TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Minna Knoch and husband to Amelia Tuozzo 18,500

102D ST, n s, 183.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 101x20x101, 171 East; the executors of Johanna Voos to Joseph H. Myers..... 22,500

123D ST, 441 East; Fritz Hoppmann and wife to Elsie A. McDermott..... 5,800

109TH ST, s s, 83 ft e of 2d Av, 17x88; Joseph T. Bough to Elias B. Nichols... 1

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Jessie B. Searle to John Stewart..... 100

120TH ST, 59 East; also, 53 East; Johanna and Julius Hirschberg to Julius Lipman and William Cohen..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; James M. Constable and others, executors of Henrietta Constable, &c., to Charles Riley 20,000

134TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; the executors of Richard Arnold to same 20,000

Recorded Leases.

KRETZSCHMAR, Lizzie F., individually, &c., Francis A. Moran to Israel Salzman; store, &c., 85 South St, 7 years.... $1,500

TONNELE, John L., trustee of John Tonnele, to Abraham Uhland; 4th Av, 209, 5 years 7,500-8,000

SMITH, William A., to A. E. McAuley; 156 East 127th St, 1 year..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ABLASS, Caroline, and another to Peter Ablass; n s of 71st St, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,800

BARRON, John C., to Martha G. Farish; 70 Park Av, 3 years..... 40,000

BERGEMAN, Julius, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 154 to 164 East 28th St, 4 months..... 9,000

SAME to J. F. McHugh; s s of 28th St, 124 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,500

BARNES, Richard S., to Frances T. Lord; s s of 75th St, 83.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 20,000

BOHLMANN, Herman J., to Annette L. Edwards; n s of 53d St, 215 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 15,000

BEYER, Henry A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of Park Av, 75 ft n of 127th St, 1 year.. 10,000

SAME to George H. Beyer; w s of 4th Av, 75 ft n of 127th St, 1 year..... 9,200

BACH, Jennie, to Adam Nickel; 168th St, s e corner of Audubon Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BRAMWELL, Cora M., and another to George G. DeWitt; s s of 48th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

BAUER, George, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 144th St, 408.4 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BELL, Bridget M., to Charles A. Hamilton and another; s s of Robbins Av, 94 ft s w of 169th St, 3 years..... 600

BRET, Mary A., to United States Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 216 ft n of 178th St, 1 year..... 2,000

CHASE, Lewis G., and another to Edwin E. Haines and others; 284 East 15th St, 2 years 8,000

CARDLER, Theodore, A., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 116th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 30,000

CABRE, William H., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of 2d Av, 100 ft s of 2d St, installments. €25

DEEVES, Richard, and wife to D. G. Legget, trustee; s s of 82d St, 50 ft w of West End Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 50,000

DUFFY, Christopher, and wife to George E. Kitchings; n s of 40th St, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 5,000

DIENST, Martin, to William Picken; 244 West 113th St, 2 years..... 3,000

FEUERBACH, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; 125 West 26th St, 1 year..... 8,000

FARRELL, John, to Emanuel Hellner and another; n s of 94th St, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 500

FRIEDBERGER, Leopold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 5th Av, 25.1 s of 90th St, 3 years..... 15,000

FEININGER, Albert, and wife to E. A. Waring and another; w s of Hall Place, 374.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 1,500

FITZGERALD, John E., to Isabella Sprunt; Cole's Lane, n w corner of Poe Place, 3 years 2,000

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to the United States Life Insurance Company; n s of 39th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years.... 20,000

HATCH, Albert H., and wife to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; w s of Greenwich St, 49.10 ft s of Hubert St, 5 years..... 50,000

HIRSH, Jacob, to Meyer Kahn; 834 Broadway, 1 year..... 25,000

HUCK, Frederick, to William Hall's Sons; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000

SAME to Emilia Cassel; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 22,000

HILD, John, to Emil Silberman; e s of Amsterdam Av, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 1 year..... 2,500

HUCK, Genefava, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 3d St, part of Lot 27, map of village of Morrisania, 2 years 700

HOYNS, Herman, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 1,245 Park Av, 3 years..... 28,000

HICKOX, Lizzie B., to Frank Gass; 9th St, 255 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years..... 400

ISAACS, Virginia, to Elizabeth Barker; s s of 130th St, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 10,000

KAPLAN, Sarah, to Ernst Schluter; 129 Henry St, 1 year..... 2,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Webster St, n e corner of Bleecker St, 1 year.....130,000

SAME to Allen L. Modecai and another; same property, (two mortgages,) demand. 12,100

KAPLAN, Sarah, to Ernst Schluter; 129 Henry St, 5 years..... 18,000

KITCHELL, George W., to Republic Savings and Loan Association; e s of Avenue D, 22 ft s of 5th St, installments. 13,000

KELLY, John, to J. W. Sandford; 158 West 46th St, 1 year..... 1,500

LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to D. L. Newborg; 491 and 498 Broadway and 446 Broome St, (two mortgages,) 3 years... 95,000

LEM

DEATH OF EUGENE FIELD

Sudden End of the Poet and Humorist at Chicago.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER IS GONE

His Verses Endeared Him to the Multitude—Journalistic Work in the West — Personal Characteristics.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Eugene Field, the poet and humorist, died at 5 o'clock this morning of heart disease at his residence in Buena Park. Although Mr. Field had been ill for the past three days, his sudden death was totally unexpected.

Mr. Field's death was first discovered by his son, who occupied the room with him. The young man heard his father groan, and, putting out his hand, discovered that his father was dead. Mr. Field retired last night at the usual hour, and slept soundly until daylight. He had not complained, and the brief indisposition preceding his demise had aroused so little alarm that until yesterday he had intended to leave for Kansas City, where he was to have given a reading to-night. A widow and five children survive him.

Eugene Field, whose verses have charmed many thousands of readers, and whose companionship was enjoyed by hosts of friends, was born in St. Louis in 1850. His parents were transplanted New-Englanders. He was yet a little child when his mother died, and the boy was sent East and to the care of his aunt, Miss Mary French, at Amherst, Mass. His father, Roswell M. Field, was a distinguished lawyer with a lucrative practice in St. Louis, and he became prominent in the Nation as one of the counsel in the famous Dred Scott case. A thorough scholar, he desired to afford to his boy all the advantages that liberal education would give him, and he was prepared for his entrance into Williams College when he was seventeen years of age.

Eugene Field,
Poet and Humorist, Who Died Yesterday at Chicago.

Separated by the width of half a continent, father and son kept up, for a time, a correspondence that taxed and helped the boy. Mr. Field required Eugene to correspond with him in Latin, an exercise that contributed to his familiarity with the language, while it illustrated his advancement. Mr. Field died not long after Eugene had been placed in Williams College, and Prof. John W. Burgess, who had been appointed the boy's guardian, put him in Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill. His career at this college was brought to an end because of his participation in a prank that led to his dismissal. The two years of study at Galesburg was supplemented by further instruction at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo. Here it was that Mr. Field did his first newspaper work, consisting of special correspondence to the St. Louis papers. His writings, even at that early age, were of such excellent quality that they were eagerly sought for by the St. Louis journals. While a roistering student at Columbia he first met Miss Julia Comstock of St. Joseph, Mo., with whom he fell in love, and married a few years later. Attaining his majority in 1871, and entering into possession of a considerable patrimony, he went to Europe, where, for nearly a year, he enjoyed himself after a fashion so reckless and luxurious that he returned with little left except an agreeable experience and a vast accumulation of books and curious objects that had attracted his fancy and helped to empty his pocketbook.

It now became necessary to work. A taste for occupation of a literary character had been developed, and he took to journalism, being first employed in 1873, as a reporter for The Gazette, in St. Joseph, Mo., the home of Miss Comstock. He remained in St. Joseph several years, during which time the two were married. Shortly after his marriage he returned to his birthplace, where he accepted a position on the staff of The St. Louis Journal. From St. Louis Mr. Field went to Kansas City to become the managing editor of The Kansas City Times. About 1881 he moved westward once more, and within a short time, as one of the editors of The Tribune, he acquired a reputation so distinctive and widespread as to secure for him, in 1883, an invitation from The Chicago Daily News. The offer was accepted, and he had since held a position on the staff of that journal, where he has found liberty to write when, upon what subject, and at such length as he chose.

In fifteen years Eugene Field had become as familiarly known as any writer of verse in this country, and he had made a circle of personal acquaintances and admirers almost as wide as the population. He was tall and slender, blonde, impulsive, cheerful, fond of genial companions, devoted to his family, a scholar among scholars, and a child among children. Unlike most men who make a business of writing, he prepared manuscript that was a marvel of neatness and clearness, although it was microscopically minute. His notes were written in small blocks, in the centre of a wide page, with a wealth of margin. His mind was always full, his capacity for work prodigious, and he could speedily fill with fine, small characters two or three pages that would make a column of the smallest type. Most of his writing was contributed to a column in The Chicago News, headed "Sharps and Flats," in which men in all stations of life were apt to find themselves ridiculed after a fashion that amused while it seldom pained.

Eugene Field will be remembered as a versifier long after those who have been entertained by the little humorous paragraphs in The Chicago News are dead and gone. For it was as a writer of verse, sentimental and humorous, and chiefly humorous, that he was best known. A recent writer for the press, in an article describing Mr. Field's home life at Sabine Farm, admits having been attracted to him by sympathy, after reading these lines, describing a visitor to a London curio shop:

Of antique swords and spears I saw a vast and dazzling heap
That Curio Fenton offered me at prices passing cheap;
And, oh, the quaint old burcaus and the warming pans of brass,
And the lovely hideous freaks I found in pewter and in glass!
And oh, the sideboards, candlesticks, the cracked old china plates,
The clocks and spoons from Amsterdam that antedate all dates!
When in the course of natural things, I go to my reward
Let no imposing epitaph my martyrdom record;
But let plain Anglo-Saxon—that he may know who seeks
What agonizing pangs I've had while on the hunt for freaks—
Let there be writ upon the slab that marks my grave this line:
"Deceased was broke in London in the Fall of '89."

There are few among verse-reading children who have not read with delight his rhymes about "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod," and "Little Boy Blue." A large proportion of his verses appeal to the interest of the child, or to those who find children entertaining. Some of these are humorous, some are sad. Of the humorous sort, his Christmas poem, published in a volume that appeared about a year ago, is a good example:

JEST 'FORE CHRISTMAS.

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,
Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call me Bill!
Mighty glad I ain't a girl—rather be a boy,
Without them sashes, curls, an' things that's worn by Fauntleroy!
Love to chawnk green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake—
Hate to take the castor-ile they give for bellyache!
'Most all the time, the whole year round, there ain't no flies on me,
But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Got a yaller dog named Sport, sick him on the cat;
First thing she knows she doesn't know where she is at!
Got a clipper sled, an' when us kids goes out to slide,
'Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hook a ride!
But sometimes when the grocery man is worrited an' cross,
He reaches at us with his whip, an' larrups up his hoss,
An' then I laff an' holler, "Oh, ye never teched me!"
But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man,
I'll be a missionarer like her oldest brother, Dan,
As was et up by the cannibuls that lives in Ceylon's isle,
Where every prospeck pleases, an' only man is vile!
But gran'ma she has never been to see a Wild West show,
Nor read the life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know
That Buff'lo Bill an' cowboys is good enough for me!
Excep' jes' 'fore Christmas, when I'm good as I can be!

An' then old Sport he hangs around, so solemn-like an' still,
His eyes they seem a-sayin': "What's the matter, little Bill?"
The old cat sneaks down off her perch an' wonders what's become
Of them two enemies of hern that used to make things hum!
But I am so perlite an' tend so earnestly to bis,
That mother says to father: "How improved our Willie is!"
But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicions me,
When, jes' 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes, an' toys,
Was made, they say, for proper kids, an' not for naughty boys;
So wash yer face an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,
An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, and don't wear out yer shoes;
Say "yessum" to the ladies, an' "yessir" to the men,
An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate for pie again;
But, thinkin' of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,
Jes' 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

Eugene Field fell in love, while he was a student at Missouri University, with Miss Julia Comstock, and they were married some time after his return. Mr. Field's early efforts to win a competence were shared by his wife, and she supplied the financial ability to manage that he lacked. The children of the family were the father's chief delight. His love for children was strong, and it inspired some of his daintiest lines. This little lullaby is a sample:

THE ROCK-A-BY LADY.

The Rock-a-By Lady from Hushaby Street
Comes stealing; comes creeping;
The poppies they hang from her head to her feet
And each hath a dream that is tiny and fleet—
She bringeth her poppies to you, my sweet,
When she findeth you sleeping!

There is one little dream of a beautiful drum—
"Rub-a-dub!" it goeth;
There is one little dream of a big sugar-plum,
And lo! thick and fast the other dreams come
Of pop guns that bang, and tin tops that hum,
And a trumpet that bloweth!

And dollies peep out of those wee little dreams
With laughter and singing;
And boats go afloating on silvery streams,
And the stars peek-a-boo with their own misty gleams,
And up, up, and up where the Mother Moon beams
The fairies go winging!

Would you dream all these dreams that are tiny and fleet?
They'll come to you sleeping;
So shut the two eyes that are weary, my sweet,
For the Rock-a-By Lady from Hushaby Street,
With poppies that hang from her head to her feet,
Comes stealing; comes creeping.

Eugene Field has translated Horace, and an edition of his translation was printed by a friend, but he was not as much interested in such work as he was in productions that were inspired by the incidents and sentiments of daily life. Eliza Putnam Heaton, writing recently about Field, drew out of him expressions of impatience at morbid literature, the works of poets "who groan and pant."

"I don't pant," said Field; "that's certain. Chicago hasn't any time for the end of the century emotionalism in literature. We've got work to do. The Yellow Aster' and Aubrey Beardsley don't go."

"Perhaps Beardsley hasn't got here yet."

"He never will get here. It's only cities old enough to have leisure that can play with such nonsense. We've got streets to pave and houses to build. We haven't any 400 loafing about looking for some morbid diversion. Give me the book or the man that's robust and wholesome. I like to walk on the streets with a six-footer. I like to take his arm and look up to him. It seems as if nothing that is so strong and good could come from such a big, splendid organism. I'm not so very robust myself, but I make a god of health in everyday life and in literature. That's why I like newspaper men. They deal with the world at close quarters. They know things as they are. They don't shut themselves up in a closet and imagine the queer doings of queer folks on the moon or the planet Mars. They're human."

They said of Eugene Field that he changed his ink with his varying moods and intentions. If he was blue, the story goes, and did not come to labor long and fast at his desk, he used writing fluid of a deep azure hue; if he was in fine fettle and purposed doing a quantity of his best work, he dipped his magic pen into ink of a midnight shade; if he had it in his mind to write a love song, a delicate mauve was chosen; if sarcasm and ridicule were to flow from his pen's tip, the color selected was a most sanguinary carmine.

"There is nothing of the practical man of affairs about Field," wrote a personal friend in a recent sketch about Field. "His wife says he only needs to have a little more money than he could spend to be entirely perfect. There is not in his work, or life, or character any drawing up to set rules. He is as he is; he works as he does because his instincts and sense of fitness have led him into those ways. He is immature of forms. Half his humor comes from his sense of the incongruity of some forms. In his work he disclaims any knowledge even of literary terms. He says that he does not know a 'triolet' from an 'iambic,' and an 'anapest' is an unknown God.

"Mr. Field is the friend of all sorts and conditions of men. About his house, in the little room opening off his drawing room, which he calls his 'den,' are souvenirs of statesmen and actors and business men and painters and poets and priests. Against the wall is the axe with which Mr. Gladstone used to cut down trees at Hawarden. On a shelf is the spotted wooden horse that Toole used in "Caleb Plummer." Hanging up is the long pipe that Elihu Vedder used in the Union League Club's "smoke talk." Just above is a sketch of Sarah Bernhardt, made by Whistler, underneath which the actress has written:

"'It is charming and very well done.'
"'SARAH BERNHARDT, 1891.'"

TO PREVENT SWINDLING EXAMINATIONS

Questions Will Be Printed Hereafter by Two Chosen Printers.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Secretary Melvil Dewey of the State Regents Department has at last succeeded in putting in operation a system for printing the hundreds of thousands of examination papers which are sent out from that Department annually, which he thinks will guard against any of the papers being stolen. He has caused to be established in one of the rooms connected with the department a printing bureau, where all these papers will be printed hereafter, the type to be set by two printers working under the supervision of Mr. Dewey.

The Regents sometime ago, came to the conclusion that this course was necessary in order that those who participated in the examination, may have the fullest confidence in the fact that there is no possible way for any candidates to secure copies of the examination papers in advance.

There have been cases where candidates for examination, especially in the Law and Medical Departments, have been said to have offered from $50 to $500 to persons who have the handling of the question papers, for copies in advance of the time set for the examination. This has especially been so in the case of rich men's sons. The first papers to be printed are those for the January examination, which will embrace about fifty different subjects.

An Arkansas Burglar Lynched.

WYNNE, Ark., Nov. 4.—Albert England, a white man, who claims Cross County as his home, broke into a store at Vilonia, Ark., about ten days ago, and stole $25 worth of goods. He was arrested and brought to Wynne, and afterward turned over to Marshal Canada, who took him to Vilonia and turned him over to the authorities there. He was bound over to the Circuit Court and put under guard. A mob yesterday took him from the officers and shot him to death.

IN FAVOR OF HANNIGAN

Witnesses Think that He Acted in an Irrational Way.

AFFECTED BY HIS SISTER'S DEATH

Evidence to Show that His Demeanor Was Not the Same After the Illness of Loretta—Defense Still Unfinished.

The trial of David F. Hannigan was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Solomon H. Mann. The first witness was De Lancey Nicoll, who told of the inquest in the case of Loretta Hannigan, the sister of the defendant. He said there was much confusion at the hearing, and that there had been much unseemly conduct.

Policeman William Fullerton of the West One Hundredth Street Station said he had known Hannigan about four years; had seen him often, and had always found him to be a pleasant man, who went about attending to his business. The witness had noticed a decided change in Hannigan's manner after the misfortune to his sister. His actions after that had been irrational.

Under cross-examination, witness told of various acts of Hannigan's which he considered irrational, such as going out riding on his bicycle late at night, sitting in his shop until 10:30 at night, and being generally moody and down-hearted.

Frank W. Fay, Hannigan's brother-in-law, said that he had known Hannigan ten years. He had always been sober and industrious previous to the misfortune to his sister; after that Hannigan had been moody and flighty. Hannigan had told witness that the Manns had $500,000 behind them, and there was no chance of getting justice in his sister's case. Witness had sought to disabuse Hannigan's mind of this idea, but Hannigan had only shaken his head and muttered: "Yes, yes; I know all about that."

Adolph Hauch, a real estate dealer of 137 East Ninety-sixth Street, said that he had known Hannigan six years, and had found him, prior to the trouble about his sister, to be a jovial man, who also paid close attention to business. Witness had several conversations with him regarding real estate matters, and Hannigan appeared to be intelligent and shrewd. After his sister's trouble Hannigan had appeared to be nervous and unable to fix his attention upon business matters. He was very pale and his eyes were bloodshot. Witness thought that Hannigan's actions had been irrational. He had shown a lack of recollection of business matters and had passed acquaintances repeatedly without noticing them.

Mark Levy, a real estate agent, who had desk room in Hannigan's plumbing shop, said that prior to Loretta's misfortune Hannigan had been genial and talkative, and "as correct as the day is long" in his business and social habits. After the trouble, Hannigan had become nervous, gloomy, and neglectful of business. When he had been spoken to regarding the neglect of some work for the witness, Hannigan had said: "I will surely attend to it to-morrow; but, Mr. Levy, I am in such trouble on account of my sister that I really could not do it before."

Mr. Levy testified that on the day before the killing of Mann, Hannigan had promised to go the next day to witness's house, in Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to attend to some plumbing work. It will be remembered that the shooting of Mann occurred in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and this testimony was brought out by the defense as evidence against premeditation or that Hannigan was seeking Mann at the time.

John A. Murray of 356 West Thirty-first Street, a dealer in plumbers' supplies, with whom Hannigan had an account, also told of the difference in Hannigan's demeanor and actions before and after his sister's misfortune. He considered Hannigan's later conduct irrational.

After a recess, Henry Weller of 780 Columbus Avenue, a liquor dealer and "occasional speculator in real estate," was called. He had business interviews with Hannigan prior to the death of his sister, and had found him a shrewd and capable business man. After the sister's death, when the matters previously discussed had been brought up, Hannigan seemed to have forgotten many of the important details. Hannigan had seemed to the witness to be irrational.

William Francis Verbeck, an artist, who witnessed the shooting of Mann by Hannigan, near the Bristol Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, was called next, and examined by Dr. O'Sullivan. He had noticed a peculiar, wild, staring appearance in Hannigan's face, and a jerking movement of the head. His actions appeared to be irrational. He did not appear to know what he was doing.

Under cross-examination, the witness said that the conduct and actions of Hannigan after the shooting were not such as would be expected from a sane man. Hannigan seemed dazed and made no effort to escape. Witness said he had voluntarily offered to testify, as he thought it his duty to do so, believing as he did that Hannigan was insane.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who represented the people at the Loretta Hannigan inquest, was called to describe the scene in the house. Lawyer Howe, counsel for Mann, had been very boisterous, he said, and annoyed Coroner Hoeber, who presided. There was a noisy crowd present. There was much laughter and applause, and counsel were insulted by the crowd. Coroner Hoeber had done his best to preserve order.

Lawyer Brooke here sought to show that Mann had been indicted for manslaughter and that Hannigan and the witness had a conversation regarding the unusual delay in bringing Mann to trial. This delay was regarding as having a tendency to prey upon Hannigan's mind and producing aberration. The prosecution's objection to this was sustained by Justice Ingraham, who said that, no matter what had been proved against Mann, it did not justify his being killed in cold blood by Hannigan. This was the most positive and broadest meaning of the law. The jury had nothing to do with Mann's offenses. It was simply concerned with the charges against Hannigan.

A number of witnesses testified as to Hannigan's conduct before and after his sister's death, among them, Harry C. Barr, 454 Central Park West, who said he had known Hannigan for a number of years and that his actions were altogether different after the misfortune to his sister.

John Hannigan, a brother of the defendant, also gave testimony telling of the change in David's demeanor after the death of Loretta. His testimony closed the case for the day and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

ACCUSED OF STRIKING THE GUARD

Foster Denies the Charges, but Is Held in Bail.

George Foster of 209½ Wooster Street, this city, while returning from Brooklyn Sunday night, took offense at Richard Tietjen, the guard on a bridge train, because Tietjen closed the gates of the car after Foster had boarded the train, but before the other members of his party could get on.

He refused to accept the guard's explanation that he was compelled to close the gates on the ringing of the starting gong; used insulting language to the guard, and then struck him in the face. He was carried to this city on the train, and then placed under arrest by Policeman McKeon of the Brooklyn Bridge squad and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Foster was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with assault. He denied emphatically having struck the guard, but when Tietjen and a dozen passengers on the train testified that they had had great difficulty in restraining him from further assaulting the guard, the prisoner was held in $200 bail for trial.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President today appointed Patrick H. Kirwan of Olivia, Minn., Surveyor General of Minnesota, to succeed James Compton of St. Paul, Minn., removed.

Claude N. Bennett of Atlanta, Ga., was appointed a special agent to make allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians.

Kirtland W. Perry was appointed First Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service.

River Steamer Peters Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The steamer Joe Peters sank to-day twenty miles below Memphis, near Robinsonville, Miss. No lives were lost. The Peters was in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade. The vessel cost $20,000, but was sold to Capt. A. L. Cummings for $9,000. It was insured for $6,000. The cargo was valued at $3,500.

SIX WIVES, TWENTY-ONE CHILDREN

Domestic Relations of a Connecticut Man Exhibited in a Contest Concerning the Estate He Left.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Thomas May of East Greenwich had twenty-one children and six wives, all of whom lived at different times in one house, which he owned. He is dead now, and his sixth wife wants his estate to support herself and the four youngest children.

Isaac Wadleigh, the executor and son-in-law of May, objects to this, as the will made by May gave the property to the children of a favorite wife, who died some years ago.

When the last Mrs. May and her four children contested the will in Kent County, the Probate Judge set the will aside. Then the case went to the Common Pleas and a jury, and the verdict again was rendered for the sixth wife.

The case was transferred to this county, and to-day it was before the Supreme Court on appeal. The domestic affairs of May were revealed in detail to the astonished Judges, and there were strange reasons presented in making the request to have the will set aside.

It was shown that May was about sixty-five when he died, and that he married young, having eloped with the woman who became his wife. This wife dying, he married a woman from whom, after a time, he was divorced. Another wife died and another was divorced. Wife No. 5 died. The sixth, according to letters which were introduced into court to-day, was distrusted by her husband. One letter concerning the widow and his will contained this explanation for disinheriting her: "If she had been faithful and true, she would have been better off. When she reads this I will be before my Maker."

The Court listened to several letters of this character, showing a rather disordered intellect.

The Court withheld its decision.

FOUND AFTER FIVE MONTHS.

Stolen Goods Taken from a Minister's House Recovered.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The authorities of this county this morning recovered a lot of stolen property, for which they have been searching for the last five months. Early in June last the residence of the Rev. Joshua Primmer of Sergeantville, this county, (Hunterdon,) was entered by burglars and a lot of valuable stuff taken. The thieves made a clean sweep. They secured $100 in cash, many valuable family heirlooms, several watch chains, ribbons, bed clothing, and houshold articles. The theft must have been deliberately gone about, as articles were taken which required considerable trouble to carry away.

The robbery was investigated, but no clue to the thieves was obtained. A few days later John and Mahlon Loux, two young men of a respected family, were seen to leave town. Each had a bundle. They went to New-York. They were away several days, and when they returned, were attired in better clothing than the circumstances of the family would seem to permit. They were sons of Mahlon Loux, and lived with their father and mother. Their sister also lived in the house. She is Mabel Loux, a good-looking young woman. There is a grandchild of the elder Louxes living at the house. The sudden affluence displayed by the family led to suspicion resting on them, and a search warrant was obtained and the house searched. No trace of any of the stolen articles was found, and the members of the Loux family expressed great indignation over the matter. They threatened trouble, but made none, for those who searched the house.

On Saturday, a friend of the minister's family, while passing the Loux house, saw the grandchild of the house playing on the sidewalk with a peculiar fancy ribbon, such as he knew had been stolen from the minister's house. He informed the authorities of his discovery and a search warrant was again issued. This morning Constables Clinton Reading, Jonathan Hartpence, Theodore Servis, and Mr. and Mrs. Primmer visited the house to make the search. Only Mrs. Loux was at home. She did not know of the coming of the officers until she opened the door. She realized their mission at once and made a show of resisting their entrance. She was helpless against the odds, and when they pushed past her she tried to run away, but was detained. The search at first showed no results, but when the officers were almost ready to give up, and were preparing to do so, they found some articles which caused them to make another search. They were successful, as, on the second story, in well-contrived hiding places, they found a good portion of the stuff taken from the minister's house. The most valuable portion has not been found.

Mr. and Mrs. Loux were arrested at once. John Loux was also arrested later. The other son, Mahlon, and his sister Mabel have not been found. The girl was formerly employed about the house by Mrs. Primmer. The prisoners were brought here and locked up. Later, Mr. Loux was released. His wife and John were held for the Grand Jury.

A VALUABLE DOG GONE ASTRAY

The Bostons Lose One of Their Most Prized Animals in the Street.

The two Bostons, eccentric comedians, who arrived here on the Berlin, lost one of their performing dogs while on the pier of the American Line. The elder Boston had occasion to open some trunks for a Customs Inspector, and asked a bystander to hold the dog's chain for an instant. The educated canine took advantage of this to make a dash for liberty. He broke away and sped up West Street, pursued by the unhappy comedians and a miscellaneous crowd of longshoremen, cab drivers, policemen, and small boys.

Somebody started the cry of "Stop thief!" and the throng swelled to a howling mob of 200 or 300. There was a blockade of trucks and street cars, and a violent commotion generally, in the midst of which the dog escaped. He is an Irish setter, and because of his training was valued by the Bostons at $1,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Italy direct, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Augusta Victoria") at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland") at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship City of Perth, (letters must be directed "per City of Perth.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other ports of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine") at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam. (Letters must be directed "per Spaarndam") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince") at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana;

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brasil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Port Darwin, from Baltimore via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Port Darwin") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alias, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alias") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Sisal, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington") at 11:30 AM for Brasil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Nevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brasil must be directed "per Nevelius.")

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship Mexico, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Correspondence for New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Through tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Elbe.....Nov. 30
*Fulda.....Nov. 13	†Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7
*Columbia.....Nov. 28	†Fulda.....Jan. 4

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.) Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 AM.
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train, FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica.) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. L. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
BERLIN.....Nov. 6 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13 | PARIS.....Dec. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 20 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11
RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND.....Nov. 6 | FRIESLAND.....Nov. 20
KENSINGTON.....Nov. 13 | SOUTHWARK.....Nov. 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Nov. 16, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Etruria, Nov. 16, 5 P. M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 6; March 30
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Nov. 11. | ALLIANCA, Nov. 20.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
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